The Columbian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING IN THE COLUMBIAN BUILDING NEAR THE COURT HOUSE, BY

HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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CIRCULATION 2500.

JOB PRINTING

of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at reasonable rates.

The Columbian.

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Local notices, twenty cents a line; by the year ten cents.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, $5.00 per year for the first two lines, and $1.00 for each additional line.

Bloomsburg Directory.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT, dealer in stoves & tinware, Rupert block, Main st. west of Market. vl-n43

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house. vl-n43

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House. vl-n43

WM. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor corner of Centre and Main st., over Miller's store. v3-n35

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

E. P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st., below the Post Office. vl-n43

MOYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Brower's block Main st. vl-n43

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st. v3-n15

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American House. vl-43

LOUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts. vl-43

R. CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main. vl-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Centre street, rear of Robbins & Eyer's Store. vl-n43

DAVID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market. vl-43

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, East Bloomsburg. vl-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House. vl-n43

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's bookstore v3-n28

DR. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church, vl-n46

P. R. IKELER, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel." v3-n1

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel." v4-n3

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main st., below Market. vl-n43

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market, vl-n43

J. C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main. vl-n43

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street. v2-n20

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

D. PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st, vl-n43

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street, vl-n43

MISS A. D. WEBB, Fancy Goods, Notions, Books, and Stationery, Exchange Block, Main street. vl-n43

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market. vl-n14

MISS. E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main street below Market. vl-n16

MISS JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Pattern, southeast corner Main and West sts. vl-n43

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House, vln41

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

COLUMBIA HOTEL, by B. Stohner, Main s above Court House. vln

FORKS HOTEL, by T. Bent, Taylor, east end of Main street. vl-47

WIDMYER & JACOBY, Confectionery, Bakery and Oyster Saloon, Wholesale and retail, Exchange Block, Main street. vl-n43

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

B. SEESHOLTZ, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c., corner Main and Iron streets. v3-n36

D. A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market. vl-n43

F. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron vl-46

F. MENDENHALL, General Stock of Merchandise and Lumber, corner of Main street and Berwick road. vl-n43

FOX & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block. vl-n43

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House. vl-n43

J. J. BROWER, Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., corner Main st. and Court House alley. vl-n43

ROBBINS & EYER, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., cor. Main and Centre sts. vl-n43

J. K. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, Main Street below Market. vl-n44

J. K. EYER, Groceries and General Merchandise. Main st., above West. vl-43

M'KELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., N. E. cor. Main and Market sts. vl-n43

H. MILLER & SON, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc., Exchange Block, Main st. vl-n43

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. WITMAN, Marble Works, one door below Post Office, Main Street. vl-n43

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in Lumber of all kinds; Planing Mill near the railroad. vln46

D. FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scottown. vln47

J. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness maker, Shive's Block Main Street. vln16

J. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

J. B. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod. n2v19

J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. vl-43

J. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st. vln43

J. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st. vl-43

S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Cherry's alley, rear of American House. vln43

JOHN A. FUNSTON & CO., mutual and cash rates fire Insurance companies, Brower's Building, Main Street. vl-n43

JACOB DIEFFENBACH, Broom Factory, Orders left at his residence or at Miller & Son's store promptly filled. Best green Western brush used. v4-n18.

JAMES CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairmaker; rooms Main street bel. Iron. v3-n24

W. W. SAMPLE & Co., Machinists, East Bloomsburg, near Lack. R. R. Castings made at short notice, Machinery made and repaired. v2-n23

H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms vl-n43

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. vl-n16

W. PEACOCK, Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

W. H. BABB, dealer in furniture, trunks, cedar Willow ware, near the Forks Hotel. vl-n43

Buck Horn.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise, First store in south end of town. v2-n18

Orangeville Directory.

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the Brick Hotel. vl-n47

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine. vl-n47

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st. vl-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st., vl-n47

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel. vl-n47

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street. vl n47

H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill Street, near Pine. vl-n47

L. EDWARDS, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., first door above M'Henry's Hotel. v4-n23

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Make and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine. vl-n47

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., oppsite Frame Church. v2n11

SCHUYLER & LOW, Iron founders, Machinists, and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St. vl-n4

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle. Main St. v2n5.

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine vln49

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St., Robbins' Building. v2-n18

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main. v2-n18

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street v2-n12

J. B. KISTLER, "Cattawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets. v2n18

L. KEILER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St. v2n12

M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c. v2-n18

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbauder Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street. v2n12

S. D. RINARD, dealer in Stoves and Tin-ware, Main Street. v2n12

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St. v2n12

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House. vln46

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, vln46

J. J. LEISER, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office at Keller's Hotel. v2n27

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street. vln45

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches. vln46

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD & BRO, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise. v2n11

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor. v2n46

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill. v2n4

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. v2n11

Hotels.

THE ESPY HOTEL.

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His larder will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar.

Apr.23,69-tf WILLIAM PETTIT, Espy, Pa.

BRICK HOTEL,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

ROHR M'HENRY, Proprietor.

This well known House, having been put in thorough repair, is now open to the travelling public. The bar is stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table will be, at all times, supplied with the delicacies of the season. No pains will be spared to insure the comfort of guests.

Orangeville, dec. 10,'69-tf.

MONTOUR HOUSE

RUPERT, PA.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Proprietor,

This House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of guests. No pains will be spared to ensure the perfect comfort of the travelers. The Proprietor solicits a share of public patronage. The bar will be stocked at all times with fine liquors and cigars. mar11'70-tf.

BENTON HOTEL.

W. F. PIATT, Proprietor,

BENTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

This well known House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of visitors. No pains have been spared to ensure the perfect comfort of guests. The proprietor also runs a Stage from the Hotel to Bloomsburg and intermediate points on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. [may6'70-tf

Stoves and Tinware.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,

Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.

A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.

Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A trial is requested.

Apr.9,69-tf

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT

announces to his friends and customers that he continues the above business at his old place on MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.

Customers can be accomodated with FANCY STOVES of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice. 25 DOZEN MILK-PANS on hand for sale.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CLARK M. BROWN,

CENTRE STREET, ADJOINING THE STORE OF ROBBINS & EYER.

A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. [apr8'70-tf.

BARGAINS—BARGAINS.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS. SAVE YOUR MONEY. Go to HENRY YOST, East Bloomsburg, Pa., for all kinds of the best home and city made FURNITURE.

Prices reasonable and the best work done. jl15'70-tf

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the Penna. Polytechnic and Anatomical Museum 1235 Chestnut St., three doors above Twelfth, Philadelphia, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically considered. These lectures will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents by addressing: Secretary of the Pennsylvania POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 1235 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. je24'70-ly.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam Printing Office.

Philadelphia Directory.

EAGLE HOTEL.

227 NORTH THIRD STREET,

R. D. CUMMINGS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTABLISHED 1793.

JORDAN & BROTHER,

Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE

No 249 North Third St.

Philadelphia.

C. H. HORNE. W. S. KING. J. B. SEYBERT.

HORNE, KING & SEYBERT,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,

No. 421 Market Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Orders filled promptly at lowest prices.

January 3, 1868.

H. W. RANK'S

WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE,

No. 146 North Third Street,

Between Cherry and Race, west side.

Philadelphia.

FRANK & STRETCH,

(Successors to I. H. Walter,)

Importers and Dealers in

QUEENSWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS,

No. 234 N. Third Street,

Between Race and Vine Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

S. FRANK, C. B. STRETCH, } Gen'l Partners.

I. H. WALTER. Special Partner.

je24'70-tf.

J. M. KEPHEART,

WITH

BARNES, BRO. & HERRON,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS,

No. 503 Market Street,

(Above Fifth,)

PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,

Successors to Stroup & Brother,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,

No. 24 North Wharves and 25 North Third St

Philadelphia.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

oct. 22,'69-ly

WILLIAM FISHER

WITH

THOMAS CARSON & CO.

WHOLESALE

DEALERS IN HOSIERY,

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

LINENS & NOTIONS

NO. 18 NORTH FOURTH STREET

Philadelphia.

June 4,'69-6m

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES

RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.

Orders will receive prompt attention. may 10,67-tf.

Business Cards.

M. M. L'VELLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Ashland, Schuylkill County Pa.

C. W. MILLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.30'67

ROBERT F. CLARK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office Main Street below the Court House, Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan4,'67.

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,

FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,

and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, mar.5,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

CHESTER S. FURMAN,

HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,

and dealer in

CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS,

BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &C.,

which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves.

Shop third door below the Court House, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Aug. 6, 1870.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.

W. M. MONROE & CO.,

Rupert, Pa.,

Manufacturers of

POWDER KEGS,

and dealers in all kinds of

LUMBER,

give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

SLATE ROOFING,

EVERY VARIETY

AT

MOST FAVORABLE RATES,

JOHN THOMAS, AND CASPER J. THOMAS

Box. 277, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Mar.19.69-1y

MERCHANDISE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To my friends and the public generally, that al kinds of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,

NOTIONS, &C.,

are constantly on hand and for sale

AT BARTON'S OLD STAND

BLOOMSBURG, BY

JAMES K. EYER

Also, Sole Agent for ELLIS' PHOSPHATE OF LIME. Large lot constantly on hand. [feb8'67.

PIMPLES.

The undersigned will cheerfully mail (FREE) to all who wish it the Recipe and full directions for preparing and using a simple and Beautiful Vegetable Balm, that will immediately remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, and all eruptions and impurities of the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

He will also send (FREE) instructions for producing by very simple means, a luxuriant growth of hair on a baldhead or smooth face in less than thirty days from first application.

The above can be obtained by return mail by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, P. O. Box 5126, 195 Broadway, New York.

Aug. 6,'69-ly.

Choice Poetry.

My Wife and Child.

[The following lines are from the pen of Gen. Stonewall Jackson, of Confederate fame. They breathe the true spirit of poetry and tender pathos. As a beautiful expression of thought, they will no doubt be appreciated, by our readers.]

The tattoo beats—the lights are gone,
The camp around in slumber lies;
The night with solemn pace moves on,
The shadow thickens o'er the skies;
But sleep my weary eyes hath flown,
And sad uneasy thoughts arise.

I think of thee my dearest one,
Whose love my early heart hath blest;
Of thee and him—our baby son—
Who slumbers on thy gentle breast,
God of the tender, frail and lone,
Oh guard the tender sleeper's rest.

And hover gently, hover near
To her, whose watchful eye is wet—
To mother, wife—the double dear,
In whose young heart have freshly met
Two streams of love so deep and clear—
And cheer her drooping spirits yet.

Now, while she kneels before thy Throne,
Oh teach her, Ruler of the skies,
That, while by Thy behest alone,
Earth's mightiest powers fall and rise,
No tear is wept to Thee unknown,
No hair is lost, no sparrow dies.

That Thou can'st stay the ruthless hand
Of dark disease, and soothe its pain;
That only by Thy stern command
The battle's lost, the soldier's slain;
That from the distant sea or land
Thou bring'st the wanderer home again.

And when upon her pillow lone,
Her tear-wet cheek is sadly prest,
May happier visions beam upon
The brightening current of her breast:
No frowning look or angry tone
Disturb the Sabbath of her rest.

Whatever fate those forms may show,
Loved with a passion almost wild—
By day, by night, in joy or woe—
By fears oppressed, or hopes beguiled,
From every danger, every foe,
Oh, God! protect my wife and child!

Little Feet.

In castle halls, or cottage homes,
Wherever guileless childhood roams,
O, there is nothing half so sweet
As busy tread of little feet.

The sighing breeze, the ocean's roar,
The purling rill, the organ's power,
All stir the soul, but none so deep
As tiny tread of little feet.

When forth we go at early morn,
To meet the world and brave its scorn,
Adown the garden walks so neat,
We see the prints of little feet.

At eve, when homeward we repair,
With aching limbs and brow of care,
The voices ring out clear and sweet—
Then comes the rush of little feet.

The knives are lost, the dishes stray,
The tools are spirited away;
And when we go the lost to seek,
We take the trail of little feet.

But when the angel Death has come
And called the flowerets from our home,
Oppressive silence reigns complete;
We miss the sound of little feet,

Then tools are safe, no dishes stray,
No doors go slamming all the day;
But O, 'twould give us pleasure sweet
To hear again those noisy feet.

Soft night hath come; all are asleep;
Yes, all but me—I vigil keep.
Hush! hush! my heart, and cease to beat—
Was that the step of little feet?

Yes, tearful mother, 'tis the tread
Of him you miss and mourn as dead;
And often in your sweetest sleep,
You'll dream of hearing little feet.

And when this pilgrimage is o'er,
And you approach that blissful shore,
The first to run your soul to greet,
Will be your darling's little feet.

Estranged.

I roamed to-day the sylvan scenes
We roamed together years ago,
And marked each spot that intervenes,
Where cowslips peep and daisies grow;
But, ah! they smiled not as of old,
And every nook was sadly changed;
The warmth of all the Past is cold,
Since time has you and me estranged,

I breathed again in the sweet perfume
That rises from the rich dark ground,
Where mottled flowers of tiny bloom
Their gentle souls exhale around;
But, ah! their sweets no more were drawn
With eager breath and all seemed changed;
The fragrance of the Past is gone
Since time has you and me estranged,

I sat beneath the oak tree grand,
On the old "Lover's Seat" alone,
And seemed to feel a small, warm hand
Creep tenderly within my own;
But, ah! it thrilled not as of yore,
Since flesh for shadow was exchanged;
The feeling of the Past is o'er,
Since Time has you and me estranged.

All clothed with peace, I see you now,
Serene and soft as summer skies;
The same deep smile still lights thy brow
And kindly steals from lips to eyes;
But, ah! for me its light is fled.
Its sunny joy to sadness changed;
The Beauty of the Past is dead
Since you and I are still estranged.

The Scornful Nose,

'Tis very true, O maiden fair,
You're pleasant to the sight,
With flowing locks of golden hair
And eyes of flashing light,
Upon your cheeks health loves to train,
The lily and the rose,
But something makes your beauty vain,
It dwells upon your nose!

Not that the lovely nose could find
Upon a lovelier face,
'Mid all the flower of womankind,
A more befitting place,
But there's a curl upon its lip,
Half comic, half severe,
In cool collision with the lip
That savors of a sneer.

So beauty bright, if you would wed,
When lovers come to woo,
Beware the tossing of the head,
The glance that looks askew,
Men ask for love and not for wit,
That searches where it glows,
'Tis heart, not head, you ought to hit;
Uncurl your scornful nose!

The Unknown Land.

O land unknown! Beyond our mortal sight,
Wrapt round with gloomy shadows of the night,
Our spirits dread, yet long to wing their flight,
To thy mysterious shores.

O land unknown! A never ending train
In stern procession from these realms of pain,
Moves slowly on, but comes not back again
From thy mysterious shores.

O land unknown! By the dividing stream
We stand and gaze, and sometimes fondly dream
The clouds will part and yield one transient gleam
Of thy mysterious shores.

O land unknown! That day of days draws nigh
Which shall unlock this hidden mystery,
And bid our dreading, longing spirits fly
To thy mysterious shores.

Faith.

Hail, beauteous maiden of immortal birth,
Thrice blessed gift of heaven to sons of earth!
The feeble tongue must fail to hymn thy praise,
Or skilful heart a monument to raise
Worthy of thee and thy exalted name
Sweet noble Faith! undying is thy fame.
Thy features, radiant with surpassing grace,
Reflect a peace unknown to time and place;
Thine eyes, upturned, bespeak thy prayer-rapt soul,
And up ward, pointing to the long-for goal,
The finger seems to beacon us away
From dark-robed earth to realms of endless day.
Then only shall thy day be quenched in night
When the last trump turns Faith to glorious sight.

Miscellaneous.

WILHELMSHOHE.

The Prison of the Ex-Emperor.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives the following description of the very luxurious prison of Napoleon:

CASSEL, Sept. 11.—Wilhelmshohe, or "the German Versailles," as it has been often termed, has just now assumed a greater interest than it had since it was the Summer palace of the Elector of the Hesse-Cassel, Frederick the Second. No American is likely to forget or forgive this monarch having acquired most of his wealth by selling the lives of his subjects to the King of Great Britian to fight his battles in America and elsewhere. From 17 6 to 1784, 12,000 Hessians were sent to our country for the sum of $22,000,000; but this little claim, unlike "the Alabama," was settled long ago; and as I walked about the Frederick's Platz (the largest square in any German town) and admired the statue of the Elector after whom it is named, I was wicked enough to enjoy thinking how his own Government had met precisely the fate he had wished for ours.

You may walk or drive three miles from Cassel through a straight avenue of lines to the palace of Wilhelmshohe and beside it stands the theatre built by Jerome Bonaparte when King, and in which he himself used to act. Just behind is the highest fountain in Europe (except that at Chatsworth) which throws up its fairy spray 12 inches in diameter and 180 feet high. It springs from its imperceptible jet in the center of a bed of mossy lawn, and so light and airily does it play amid the sparkling sunshine that when the hour is over and you suddenly miss it, like a child hunting for a rainbow, you look up at the blue sky over head, and wonder to what part of it it has flown away. Further up is an artificial waterfall, descending from a tall aqueduct over beds of stone arranged in exquisite taste, and on Sundays and Wednesdays, when the waters play, great crowds flock to see them.

The Aquatic Staircase and the Octagon Temple of the Winds, with the statue and other extravagances connected with it, are reported to have employed 2,000 men for 14 years. When their labors were completed, the cost was found to be so enormous that the accounts were burned, to destroy all records of it.

The Cascade of the Karlsburg is another of the many wonders of the place—a flight of steps, 900 feet long, over which a stream of water is at times permitted to fall. Half way up the stairs is the Giant Euceladus, rudely represented lying on his back, with a mountain of rocks heaped upon his breast. The artist intended a jet of water 50 feet high should spout from his mouth, but none plays there now. The staircase of this "Chateau d'Eau" is surmounted by an octagon building 1,312 feet above the Fulda, surmounted by a pyramid serving as a pedestal to the colosal Hercules, 31 feet high, of beaten copper. Nine persons, it is said, can stand at one time in the hollow of the club and enjoy a charming view out of a little window formed in it. I have rarely spent a day more delightfully than in exploring all these morsels of art and extravagance; and setting them all aside, the natural beauties of the Park are far beyond those of any other on the continent. In the midst of it is a toy castle—"Luxemburg"—built to imitate a stronghold of the middle ages, with draw-bridges, battlements, towers, and ditches. Among the rusty suits in the armory is one which belonged to the Great Conde. There is also a very curious collection of drinking-glasses, a series of portraits of the Tudors and Stuarts, and a library filled with romances alone. The public are not content that the King has devoted so magnificent a refuge to his fallen foe, and I doubt if he will be permitted to remain there long. The women are particularly savage on the subject, and I have heard a number propose that he should be exhibited in a cage through the streets of all the German towns, at a groschen a head, and then be sent to end his days at St. Helena, as his illustrious uncle, whom he so much liked to imitate.

The grounds were in splendid order. Some women were cutting the lawn and clearing out among the shrubbery the day that we were there. The prettiest face I have yet seen in Germany peeped out from among the rose-bushes. She was trimming, as we passed out of the gate; and, but that I feared to lose the train, I should have looked longer at a picture that gave me so much pleasure. The coming of even an ex-Emperor and his suite will be an immense excitement in the lives of these peasant laborers; and I think if my pretty friend is standing where I left her when the French officers pass into their splendid exile, her sweet eyes may somewhat soften the hardship of their fate.

IN a railroad car the seats were all full except one, which was occupied by a pleasant-looking Irishman,—and at one of the stations a couple of evidently well-bred and intelligent young ladies came to procure seats, but seeing no vacant ones were about going into a back car, when Patrick rose hastily and offered them his seat with evident pleasure. "But you will have no seat for yourself," responded one of the young ladies, with a smile, hesitating, with true politeness, to accept it. "Never ye mind that," said the gallant Hibernian, "ye're welcome to it. I'll ride upon the cowcatcher to New York any time for a smile from such jintlemanly ladies," and he retreated into the next car amid the cheers of his fellow passengers.

PACK CAMELS.—The camels of which we formerly heard so much in the State of Nevada are still doing well, and are employed in carrying packs of salt from the desert to Virginia City. They now number fifty-four in all, twenty-four of them being natives of Nevada.

Different Sieges of Paris.

We copy as follows from the St. Louis *Republican:*

"With every new step the invading German armies take towards Paris, the question about the ultimate fate of the queen of modern cities becomes more and more momentous. Under these circumstances it must necessarily be of some interest to inquire into the history of the numerous seiges it has sustained from the time of Charlemagne down to our present age. The first attack on Paris we find recorded in history was made in A. D. 845, by one of those bold, northern pirates who infested, during the ninth century, all the European countries, named Regnor, who, sailing up the river Seine, surprised the city, laid seige to it, entered it, and was finally brought off by King Charles the Bold.

"During the hundred years' struggle for the crown of France between the house of Plantagenet and the house of Valois, Paris was successively beleaguered three times, when in 1356, at Poictiers, the black Prince had defeated and made prisoner King John the Good, the population of Paris and peasantry of the surrounding country, making use of the helpless condition of their sovereign, rose in rebellion, seized the government and placed at their head one Stephen Marcel, the Robespierre of that age. Indeed, the proceedings of these wild demagogues very much resembled, on a small scale, those which were enacted at a later period at Versailles. At the approach of the Dauphin with the army, the city was hastily placed in a state of defense, and martial law proclaimed. All attempts of the Dauphin to take the city by assault failed until the besieged, tired of the terrorism of Marcel, slew the despot and opened the gates to the Royal Prince. In 1359, Edward III., King of England, encamped at Montrogue, devastated the country to the walls of Paris, but recoiled from before it, and retired to Chartres. One of the most interesting attacks on Paris is perhaps that made in 1429 by Jeanne d'Arc, the Maid of Orleans. After having by her inspired heroism required the English to raise the siege of Orleans, and having led triumphantly her beloved Charles through the midst of the enemy to his coronation at Rheims, she did not think her mission ended, though longing for her quiet home at Dom Remy, until she had re-established the King on the throne of his ancestors. All places on the march to Paris fell again into the hands of the King, and the fortifications of St. Denys was carried by storm. The attack on the city, which was defended by Count Bedford, was led by Joan herself. But notwithstanding she fought with more than her wonted courage, not being supported by the King, who remained inactive in his position at St. Denys, she was driven back and had to withdraw the army without accomplishing her noble design.

"The next descent on Paris was made in 1464, by the Count of Charolais, afterward Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. Charles had already penetrated into the suburbs of Paris, when Louis XI., fomenting a rising at Liege, a place newly conquered by Charles, compelled him to abandon the siege, in order to return to prevent rebellion spreading over his vast dominions. Again, in 1542, the Emperor Charles V. great grandson of Charles the Bold and rival of Francis I., took up his line of march with 40,000 German and Spanish troops toward the French capital, reducing all the fortified places along his route in the neighborhood of Paris. The peace of Cresby, offered by King Francis I., saved the capital from a siege, and probably from a surrender.

After the St. Bartholomew massacre, and during the intestine wars between the Holy League and the Huguenots, Paris sustained several sieges. The Duke of Guise, the chief of the Holy League, having been assassinated at Blois in a most dastardly manner, by order of King Henry III., the leaguers were only roused by this atrocious crime to more vigorous massacres. They assembled a parliament, deposed the king, and created the Duke of Mayence, brother of the murdered Guise, lieutenant-governor of the kingdom. Despised and forsaken, Henry III., saw no other way to safety open to him than an alliance with Henry of Navarre. They laid siege to Paris, and threatened to reduce the faithless town to a heap of ruins, when the knife of a fanatical monk, Jacques Clement, put an end to the life of Henry III., at St. Cloud, on the 1st day of August, 1589. After this Henry IV., tried for a long time to get possession of his inheritance by the sword. He laid siege to Paris in the year 1590, and caused the citizens to feel all the horrors of famine; but he at last became convinced that he could not gain peaceable possession of the French throne by battles and victories. He thought the crown of France was worth a mass and went over to the Catholic church. Paris now threw open its gates and welcomed the bringer of peace with loud acclamation. France was now under the reign of the Bourbons, fast becoming the first power in Europe, and during the following two centuries Paris saw no enemy before its gates. The two great invasions of 1814 and 1815 are too well-known to be recited here. How the present one will end, nobody can tell with certainty.

FASTIDIOUS.—"What have you that's good?" said a hungry traveler, as he seated himself at a dinner table in Salt Lake City.

"Oh, we've roast beef, roast mutton, boiled ham, and boiled curlew."

"What is curlew?"

"Curlew? Why curlew is a bird something like a snipe."

"Could it fly?"

"Yes."

"Then I don't want any curlew in mine; anything that had wings and could fly, and didn't leave this country I don't want for my dinner."

WHY is a thunder storm like an onion? Because it is peal on peal.

A Novel to be Read in Five Minutes.

VOL. I.

Moonlight evening—shady grove—
Two young people much in love,
Heroine with great wealth endowed,
Hero handsome, poor and proud.
Truth eternal—hearts united—
Vows of changeless passion plighted;
Kisses—quarrels—sighs—caresses,
Maiden yields one of her tresses;
Obstacles to be surmounted—
Ugly rival, old and stale,
Overhears the tender tale.

VOL. II.

Morning in the east looks ruddy:
Scene—Young lady's father's study,
Hero, with his hat in hand,
Comes her ditto to demand;
Angry parent storms, abuses,
And at once her hand refuses;
Maiden faints beneath the blow—
Mother intercedes—no go;
Shrieks—hysterics—protestations,
Mixed with old man's execrations:
Exit lover midst the din—
Ugly rival enters in.

VOL. III.

Time—a moonlight night once more:
Scene—outside the lady's door.
Lover, with half-broken heart,
Swears he'd rather die than part.
Garden—flower, umbrageous shade—
Many accents—serenade—
Chamber-window opens wide—
Debut or expectant bride;
Little dog most kindly mute—
Tears—rope-ladder—flight—pursuit—
Gallant steeds—too late, night's screen—
Triumph—marriage—Gretna Green—
Old man's rage—disowns forever—
Ugly rival—scarlet fever.

VOL. IV.

Old man sickly—sends for child;
All forgiveness—reconciled;
Young man making money fast—
Old man's blessing—dies at last.
Youthful couple prove probate—
Get the money—live in state—
Mother's wishes crowned with joy—
Doctor—nurses—little boy.
Time proceeds—her ties endear—
Olive-branches year by year;
Blessings on the good attend—
General gladness—moral end.

Mischievious Old Errors.

In the midst of change, improvement and reform, quite a number of questionable old notions continue to be followed even now, when the very erroneous character of some of them has been generally acknowledged. Of this character is the rigid adherence of drivers of horses to that useless and injurious rule of old times, the check-rein. Its use with draft horses is positively cruel. When a horse is drawing a heavy load

The Columbian

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday Morning, Oct. 14, 1870.

☞ **THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation of any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.**

Governmental Extravagance.

The Radicals attempt to escape the odium of Governmental extravagance by running a parallel between the administrations of JOHNSON and GRANT, both of whom were elected by themselves and both of whom were and are surrounded by Radical Cabinets. So far as the President may be held responsible for extravagance in Federal expenditures, all fairness palpably requires the comparison to be made between the present and some one of the Democratic administrations—one elected by the Democrats.

But any extravagance is properly chargeable in the main to Congress and not to the President. The latter may be properly censured for not using the veto power, and not holding collecting, disbursing and contracting officers to a just responsibility, but the principal point of unjust expenditures is in the Congress. That body originates and finally makes all appropriations, selecting the objects and determining the amounts of all appropriations, and is therefore almost wholly responsible—wholly except as to the veto power.

All Federal extravagance about which there is complaint is therefore chargeable upon the Radical Congresses of the last ten years, for in those bodies that party has had more than a two-thirds majority during the period mentioned.

Nor are the Radical voters themselves exempt from this charge of Government al extravagance, for they have steadily sustained and voted for the election and re-election of the very members who are guilty of the extravagance complained of. The charge, therefore, lies properly against the whole Radical party, and to defeat the extravagance it is plain that it is necessary to defeat the party.

The Public Lands.

In voting away millions of acres of public lands to Railroad corporations, Radical Congressmen did not forget to take care of themselves! It is charged that some own thousands of acres of the lands thus appropriated, some hundreds of thousands, some townships, some whole counties, and possibly some own more territory than is contained in some of the States!

Is it not high time for the people to arouse themselves to this state of affairs? If the elections have passed, let Republicans who disapprove such action use their personal influence to prevent their members from thus sacreligiously squandering the public domain. Let them use their influence to induce Republican meetings to instruct their representatives against it. Let them condemn it in every way by which they can be heard.

Let the public lands be retained by the Government, not only as a source of revenue to relieve taxation, but especially for the use of *the actual settler* as a nursery for independent men, and as the most practical means by which poor men may acquire real estate and become independent proprietors.

The New Stamp Law.

THE financial editor of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, who keeps himself accurately informed in all those matters, gives the following as the requirement of the new stamp law:

On Saturday, the first of October, there will be no stamps required on any receipt for money, whether for a large or small amount. All sight checks drawn on any bank, banker or trust company, whatever the amount, will require a two cent stamp as heretofore; all sight checks or money orders drawn on any private individual, or company or corporation, not in the banking business, will also require a two cent stamp if the amount exceeds ten dollars. All notes of hand, and due bills of every description for a less sum than one hundred dollars, will require no stamp. All promissary notes amounting to $100 and over are to be stamped as heretofore. And all mortgages transferred, sold or assigned after October 1, will require no new stamp if the original has been once duly stamped when it was executed. All taxes on sales, except such as are now paid by stamps, and except the tax on sales of tobacco, snuff, cigars, spirits and wines, will now cease. The returns for September are the last to be required under the law as it now stands. Licenses and special taxes assessed by the year will run to May 1, except the tax on brewers and dealers in distilled spirits and tobacco. The inquiry has been made as to what shall be done with the two cent receipts hereafter? That stamp is used in common for receipts, checks, and whatever else might be covered with the same amount. Those who have bought them to be used solely for receipts can use them for any other purpose requiring a revenue stamp. Ten of them, with a five cent stamp, would cover a power of attorney, and in various ways they may be utilized until the stock is exhausted.

MEMBERS of the Illinois Legislature have to do this severe piece of hard swearing: "I have not, knowingly or intentionally, paid or contributed anything, or made any promises in the nature of a bribe, to directly or indirectly influence any vote at the election at which I was chosen to fill said office, and have not accepted, nor will I accept or receive, directly or indirectly, money or other valuable thing, from any corporation, company, or person for any influence or vote I may give or withhold on any bill, resolution or appropriation, or for any other official act."

IT should not be forgotten by the people of the United States that General Grant was elected President of the United States *under false pretences*. The Convention, which nominated him, declared in their platform that the decision of the question of suffrage was one of the reserved rights of the States, with which the central government had nothing to do. No sooner did Congress meet than the negro maniacs spit upon the platform of their party, and introduced the so-called Fifteenth Amendment into Congress, which was afterwards passed, partly by fraud and partly at the point of the bayonet.

The Bloomsburg Town Election.

THE FREE VOTE.

The second election in Bloomsburg for town officers under the plan of reformed voting, was held on Tuesday last, in connection with the general election. There were to be chosen 2 Constables; two Assessors of taxes; two assistant assessors; two School Directors and three Town Auditors, besides the usual officers of election for the two districts of East and West Bloomsburg, and a Justice of the Peace to fill a vacancy. Omitting the latter officers from further notice, as they are electable under former laws, we proceed to explain how the former were chosen.—Each party nominated a ticket in the same form. The Democratic ticket was as follows:

Constable—Martin C. Woodward, 2 votes.

Assessor—John K. Grotz, 2 votes.

Assistant Assessor-Frederick C. Eyer, 2 votes.

School Director—Charles W. Miller, 2 votes.

Town Auditors—John B. Casey, 1½ votes, B. Frank Zarr, 1½ votes.

The Republican ticket being arranged in the same manner, with other names, it was certain from the outset that *all* the candidates of both parties would be elected except one of those for Auditor. The majority would carry two Auditors and the minority but one. There was, therefore, very smooth work in the election of local officers; an absence of animosity and sharp management; no trading of votes and no necessity to struggle for a majority in order to avoid defeat and virtual disfranchisement. *Each party obtained its share of the town offices by its own votes.*

We append the vote for the several officers chosen under the new plan.

Constables.

Martin C. Woodward	753
Baltzer T. Laycock	368

Assessors.

John K. Grotz	498
Joseph Sharpless	654

Assistant Assessors.

Frederick C. Eyer	494
Samuel Shaffer Sr.	640

School Directors.

Charles W. Miller	502
Jacob K. Edgar	628

Town Auditors.

John B Casey	367½
B. Frank Zarr	366
F. P. Drinker	490½
Ephraim P. Lutz	481½

All the above are elected except the one lowest in vote for Auditor. The Republicans in *italic*.

The following election officers, for Bloomsburg, were chosen at the election on Tuesday for the ensuing year:

EAST BLOOMSBURG.

Judge—Elisha C. Barton; *Inspectors*—John C. Jones, Freas Brown.

WEST BLOOMSBURG.

Judge—Caleb Barton; *Inspectors*—Moses Coffman, Jas. W. Chemberlin.

Columbia County Returns.

The following are the returns of this county as far as received. The whole Democratic county ticket is elected, except Millard, for Sheriff, and Yohe for Associate Judge, who are beaten by Smith and Monroe, volunteers.

Democrats in Roman, Republicans in *italics*, and Volunters in SMALL CAPS:

	Brockway.	Mercur.	Rupert.	Chalfant	Millard	SMITH	Yohe	MONROE
Beaver	178	14	58	119	14	62	58	107
Benton	104	49	66	149	2	55	144	60
Berwick		162		147			121	
Bloom E. Ward	175	141	211	84	27	207	140	87
" W. Ward	104	159	152	71	15	148	107	50
Briarcreek	140	44	143	49		99	88	
Catawissa	182	166	50	147	160	198	182	35
Centralia	127	88	79	68	81	204	2	172
Centre	147	67	151	76		119	96	106
Cony'ngham K	129	9	8	128		202	6	4
Conyngham S	54	1						
Fishingcreek	246	41	79	177		146	116	200
Franklin						29	60	
Greenwood	173	154	96	137	80	166	205	106
Hemlock	164	86	84	158	2	96	172	77
Jackson	100	est'd						
Locust	120	est						
Madison	149	58	47	185	7	97	180	100
Main	163	3	1	168	9	19	92	63
Mifflin	180	46	203	20	170	116	145	82
Montour	80	40	43	45	86	35	80	38
Mt. Pleasant	84	43	87	84	2	29	92	
Orange	110	46	82	108	1	112	44	74
Pine	88	33	54	51	2	9	1	1
Roaringcreek	2	est						
Scott	125	131	108	122	25	193	57	124
Sugarloaf								

Congressional District.

We give the reported majorities below. The official figures may differ considerably, but will scarcely change the result:

	Brockway.	Mercur.
Columbia, Maj.	1750	
Sullivan, est. "	410	
Montour, "	475	
Wyoming, "	270	
Bradford, "		3050
	2905	

Pennsylvania,

From a mass of scattering returns we sift the facts that the Democrats have elected 10 members of Congress certainly, and that four districts are still in doubt. Western Pennsylvania has elected three Democratic Congressmen. The present delegation stands 18 to 6. The delegation to the Forty-second Congress will probably stand 12 to 12, a Democratic gain of 6.

The following are the latest despatches:

PITTSBURG, Pa., October 12.—Western Pennsylvania elects three Democratic Congressmen: Griffith, Foster and McClelland.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—The city complete gives Leeds 4,917 majority. Complete returns from the Second Congressional District elect Cresley by 414 majority. Complete returns from the Fourth Congressional District elect Kelley by 2,500 majority. In the city wards of the Fifth District, Harmer (Rep.), for Congress has a majority of 41.

Bucks county gives a Democratic majority of at least 900—a Republican loss—which will elect Reading (Dem.)

In the Seventeenth District Cessna (Rad.) has 951 majority, and in Somerset county he has 19 majority.

In the Seventeenth District Morrill's (Rep.) re-election is doubtful.

In the Twentieth District Griffith (Dem.) has 700 majority over Gilfillan.

In the Twenty First District Foster (Dem.) has 600 majority over Stewart.

In Twenty Second District Negley (Rep.) in 52 districts has 2,445 majority Allegheny county gives the Republican ticket an average of 3,800 majority.

In Twenty-third district McJunkin (Rep.) is elected. His majority in Allegheny County is 2,676.

In Twenty-fourth District McClelland (Dem.) has 900 majority over Donley.

In Thirteenth District Mercur (Rep.) has about 150 majority.

The Radical Party Indicted.

A FULL and substantial bill of indictment has been made out by the people against the Grant or Long Branch administration of the general government. The counts are particular and circumstantial, and each item backed and supported by well knitted facts and figures. These facts and figures are set forth in a document recently issued by the Democratic National Executive Committee. By the paper it is shown that $411,255,479.63 were spent in the first fiscal year of Grant's administration, which is $51,344,201.11 more than the whole expenditure of Buchanan's administration and the last year of Pierce's administration added together. Reference is made to items in Radical campaign documents, one of which states that the amount of reduction of the debt during this period of nearly 16 months, which has elapsed since the outgoing of the Johnson rule and the incoming of that of President Grant, has been $139,069,089.17. The answer to this is crushing and conclusive. The Radicals extracted from the hard earnings of the people during the last fiscal year, a revenue of $411,255,477.63. They could well pay off a portion of the debt. But the question is what becomes of the balance of the money? Was it stolen by dafaulters, or pocketed by a host of hungry office-holders. The Radicals claim to have reduced the Internal Revenue taxes fifty-five millions two hundred and twelve thousand dollars, after having just told us that they had collected sixty-six millions more than they had for a like period under Johnson. What are the facts? The reduction of internal revenue relieves twelve Southern States in a round sum of four millions sixty-six thousand; and seven Western States in the sum of four millions two hundred thousand, while the single State of Massachusetts is relieved in round numbers in the sum of four millions seven hundred and thirty thousand. The entire government is controlled almost exclusively by Massachusetts, she having, until recently, two members of the Cabinet, and still having the Secretary of the Treasury, wielding more patronage than all other Departments combined, the Assistant Secretary and Solicitor of the Treasury and the Chairmen of six Committees of Congress. In the late war with the South she furnished seventy-eight regiments, and has been paid $3,487,863, while New York, which furnished two hundred and seventy-five regiments has been paid $2,300,193. Other facts of a like startling and pertinent character are set sorth in this document, and each count of the indictment sustained by the most irreversible proofs.

Senator Thurman recently delivered a speech in Ohio, in which he clearly exposed the fallacy and falsity of the claims set up by the Radicals with reference to a reduction of the public debt. He declared no credit was due to the Radicals on this head, and that their pretensions were false and hypocritical. They did not mean to pay off the debt, nor to give up the national banks, which depended wholly upon the debt. There were not less than seventy stockholders in national banks in the House of Representatives. Senator Thurman had admitted that so great was the power of the banks in the House that it had been necessary to abandon *all provisions in* regard to them in order to secure the Funding bill. Senator Sherman charged that instead of wishing to rid the country of the debt, the Radicals mean to retain it as a foundation for banks and as a source of profit for stock jobbers, to put money into the pockets of capitalists by an annual drain of interest from the people, and to increase the political power of those who regard a national debt as a national blessing. All these facts will find a lodgment in the public mind, and induce the people of the nation, the "hewers of wood and drawers of water," to return a verdict of guilty against the Radical party at the polls.—*Age.*

Radical Stealing.

At the present time, the Radical party is on trial before the American people. The bill of indictment contains a great number of counts. They are all supported and sustained by the strongest and most indisputable evidence. Among these counts is one, charging the party in power with having stolen near six millions of the people's money, since the advent of the Grant administration. In proof of this charge, Radical testimony is offered. The Radical House of Representatives, under the whip and spur of public opinion, adopted a resolution in March, 1870, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the House a statement of the balances due from Collectors of Internal Revenue, "as such balances appear on the books of the accounting officers of his department." Mr. Boutwe l replied in a communication, dated May 3, 1870, and gave the names of three hundred and forty defaulting collectors, every one a Radical, appointed to office by General Grant or retained in office under President Johnson's administration by the tenure-of-office law, passed especially to continue Radical plunderers in paying positions We give one instance to illustrate: President Johnson wished to remove Callicutt, a defaulting collector at Brooklyn, New York, but the Senate refused its assent, until he had been convicted of embezzlement and bribery, sentenced to pay a fine of $10,000, and imprisoned five years at hard labor. Ten of the Radical thieves named in Mr. Boutwell's report had plundered the government out of $5,363,113. The remainder had a smaller share of the spoils. What was done in such an appalling condition of affairs? The Treasury had been robbed. The thieves were known. The Secretary of the Treasury named the guilty parties. He reported them to Congress, with the amount stolen set opposite to their names. But no appropriate steps were taken by that body. Of the three hundred and forty defaulting revenue collectors, only thirty have been subjected to civil suits, and not one criminal prosecution has been commenced. So far as is known, at the present time, not one cent of the stolen property has been recovered. The thieves are living upon their ill-gotten gains in splendor and affluence, while business men are compelled to make up the deficiency, in the shape of increased taxation. This is a specimen of the present Radical administration of public affairs, and the people are called upon to indorse that party at the polls. They will not do so, and thus encurage more stealing on the part of the government officials.—*Age.*

High Taxes.

Everybody complains of high taxes. The merchant, the manufacturer, the mechanic, the laborer, feel the burdens and groan under them. Property is loaded to the waters' edge with governmental exactions, and labor robbed of its just value by the iron hand of the tax collector. Each year sees an increase in the demands of the party in power. The taxes paid in 1870 will be in excess of those demanded in 1869, in the large sum of thirty millions of dollars, and there are good reasons to believe that they will be largely augmented in the coming year. The internal taxes collected in 1869 amounted to $159,124,126, those of 1870 will exceed *one hundred and eighty four million of dollars*, while the people from 1851 to 1865, during the entire period of the war, paid only *seven hundred and ninety-two million of dolars* in taxes. Since the close of the war they have been called upon to pay two thousand three hundred and forty-three million of dollars. Thus the stream is increasing with fearful velocity. In a time of peace, with a small army, and a navy reduced to the peace basis, the collections from the people, in the shape of taxes, are heavier than when there were half a million of men in the field, and the war valve open to its fullest capacity. Why is this? Why should taxes be more onerous now than during the war? Why should Income tax agents poke their noses into every man's business, and collectors their hands into every man's pockets? Because the government is corrupt, wasteful and extravagant. Because an army of office-holders is quartered upon the treasury to eat out its substance. These are the leaks in the treasury boat which, if not plugged, will founder the nation into a sea of absolute bankruptcy. They can be stopped if the masses will act together at the polls. Elect a majority of Democrats to the Forty-second Congress, and in a twelvemonth the taxes will be reduced to some extent, and such a broad and general system of retrenchment and economy introduced as will make further reduction a certainty. The poor man now gives one day's labor in five to the government, in the guise of taxes and increased value of all articles used by himself and his family. The capitalism is squeezed in all ways by the government, and merchants and manufacturers find it difficult to make a small per cent. upon their investments, owing to demands made upon them by tax gatherers. All classes are interested in this tax question, and they should act *en masse* against a party which, in a time of peace, levies and collects greater than war taxes.—*Exchange.*

Neglecting the People.

The Radical party has been in possession of the Government for the last ten years, during which time hundreds of millions of dollars of the people's money has been stolen and squandered. Millions of acres of the public lands have been given away to railroad rings, thus creating huge monopolies whose area of territory is greater in extent than kingdoms.

They have collected nearly enough by internal revenues, and by sale of the public lands to extinguish the public debt.

They have created an army of office holders, eating out the substance of the people.

They have passed unjust and oppressive laws, in opposition to and in spite of the will of the people.

They have ignored the rights of the people and legislated for monopolies, in opposition to all former theories of the government.

They have legislated against the rights and privileges of American labor, by encouraging Pagan immigration to this country, thereby substituting Coolie labor in our factories, mills and workshops, to the exclusion of American artisans and workmen, who must find other employments or starve, being unable to compete with laborers who can subsist a week on a few cents worth of rice, and the privilege of catching rats.

The labor interest of this country is waking up, as may be seen by the monster meetings of workingmen in the large cities. They see it is time that the people should arise in their strength to arrest the evils now threatening our country. Do not forget this: that the Radical party is responsible for the wrongs and injuries the people are now groaning under, will so continue unless they are hurled from power. Let all, therefore, who are in favor of an honest and just administration of the laws, an economical expenditure of the public money, remember that the only way to do this is to vote for Democratic men and measures.—*Ex.*

Death of Robert E Lee.

RICHMOND, Oct. 12.—A special dispatch to the Richmond *Dispatch* from Lexington, Va., to day says, General Robert E. Lee died this morning at half past nine o'clock. He began to grow worse on Monday, and continued to sink until he breathed his last this morning. He died as he lived, calmly and quietly, in the full assurance of faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. The places of business are all closed, the bells are tolling, and the whole community is thrown into the deepest grief.

THE Radical party have legislated *for* the negro and *against* the white man in Missouri, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Arkansas, Louisiana, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia. They have passed a law in Congress to arrest the naturalization of white aliens, and extend every possible privilege to the negro. This is the constant drift of Radical legislation, and yet white men are asked to retain that party in power.

THE farmers and laborers are taxed for everything they were, eat and drink, and should they have a few hundred dollars out on interest, taxes are heaped upon it; and should the poor man have a cow he is taxed for permission to keep the same, besides an occupation tax is put upon him, even if he should be out of work the half of his time. The capitalists who have invested their wealth in government securities go untaxed and are scot free of all taxation since the income tax has been modified.

THE State Legislature will not differ much in its politics from the last, though there is possibly an increase of Republican strength in the Senate.

Thomas Chalfant is elected to the Legislature from this District by a large majority, he having been supported by the bulk of the Republican party.

The Two Parties.

Ever since the advent of the Radical party to power, we have been treated to periodical homilies by astute quill drivers concerning the enormous crimes of the Democratic party and the exceeding righteousness and manifold great deeds of Radicalism. If we are to believe these erudite editors, the Democrats are the worst men in existence and always have been. They plundered the public treasury, weakened the national credit, turned upon the republic in the hour of her direst need, and now seek to regain power only to plunge the country into an ocean of dreadful calamities. Such are some of the absurd accusations put forth against the Democracy, while, at the same time the dominent party is extolled to the skies as the savior of the nation, the workingman's friend, the restorer of national fame, and in fact "altogether lovely and the chief among ten thousand."

Now, it is scarcely probable that any considerable portion of the readers of the puerile sheets which print such ridiculous balderdash believe it. The writers do not believe it themselves. They use it simply for political effect. Every man who knows anything about the political history of the country, knows that the Democratic party has a glorious history—a history of which any party might well be proud. Indeed, the history of Democracy's prosperity for the first sixty years of its life was simply the history of the republic. This is an indisputable fact.

When the government was about to be formally instituted, two parties—the Democratic and Federal—sought supremacy. The former believed in the *people*. It believed the people entirely competent to manage the affairs of their own government, since they had just preserved it from destruction in the tented field. Consequently it advocated such a system of government as would confer upon the several States and the people thereof the largest liberty and the most complete independence consistent with national security. The Federal party advocated a *strong* government. It had decided monarchial tendencies, and was afraid that popular government would prove a failure. In love with the laws and institutions of England, it would have loved to transplant all of her peculiar institutions—even the throne and the nobility—to our shores. Thinking thus, Federalism was in favor of placing the *few* over the *many*, and running the new government in quite an aristocratic way. Such was the condition of political affairs at the time the nation came into life. The Democratic party under the leadership of the immortal sage of Monticello, soon achieved a sweeping triumph over the foes of popular rights, and for nearly sixty years thereafter, controlled the destiny and shaped the policy of the republic.

Under Democratic rule the country prospered with a rapidity unrivaled in the annals of history, and the close of the eventful year 1860 saw her occupying a proud position among the nations of the earth. The limits assigned a newspaper article forbid a resume of the line of policy adopted by the Democratic party during this period of our history. The magical result of that policy is enough to convince the most sceptical that it must have been the result of mature reflection on the part of the wisest and best statesmen the land could afford. During all this time the Democrats had been incessantly fighting their old federal foe. Beaten again and again, federalism essayed to capture the popular heart under a thousand alluring disguises, but deep in its black heart lay buried the obnoxious principles which the people scorned. Then, as now, the fiercest maledictions of baffled tricksters fell upon our party and our principles. The only striking difference between the present and the past lies in this: That the actions and conduct of the olden Democrats, which were most severely denounced by the fossils of whiggery, have been most enthusiastically ratified by posterity. The future holds within its silent bosom the secret of posterity's decision on the conduct of those who now wage political warfare against each other. If they remain freemen, their decision cannot be considered doubtful.

Coming into power during the first years of the country's existence, the Democratic party immediately set itself to undo the evil produced by the brief and obnoxious reign of tory federalism. Its efforts were crowned with success, and a greatful people continued to prolong its hold of power, which it used only for the best of purposes. During its lease of power the Democratic party organized a liberal government on principles of justice and equality; it conferred on States and people all the rights and privileges not absolutely necessary to the successful workings of the general government; it threw open our vast territory to the world, inviting the people of all christian lands to come over and help us develop the mighty resources which nature had given us; it reserved the public lands for the use and benefit of the people, to whom they belonged; it crushed out remorselessly that giant fraud, the United States Bank, regardless of the wealth or influence of the managers of that mammoth—for those days—monopoly; it set its foot against the issue of paper money, and devised and kept in circulation a sound metallic currency, until Radicalism temporarily eclipsed both Democracy and specie; it killed every monopoly or scheme to make money; it fought to a successful conclusion a second war with the nation's hereditary enemy, while the fanatical yankee federalists prayed for the success of the British arms, and gave neither moral or physical aid to the struggling patriots; it added a very large area of country to the nation, each time receiving the active opposition of the federal whigs, but no man *now* opposes the acquisition; it originated a vigorous foreign policy which gained the good will of our transatlantic neighbors, and caused the stars and stripes to be respected in every part of the globe; it defended the Union and Constitution from the attacks of abolitionists and disunionists, until the people in a moment of excitement went over to the enemy. And finally, notwithstanding the charges of our radical friends, the Democratic party never defrauded the people, never administered the government in a wasteful or extravagans manner, never oppressed the people with extravagant taxes, and stood by the Union and Constitution of our fathers, just as they now do, and ever will. Those halcyon days must and shall return; Democracy has sworn it and the oath shall be kept.

Years ago an English adventurer, without money, without friends, destitute of moral principle, but intensely anxious to find a way of relief from pecuniary distress, found his way to New England. He soon discovered that he had landed among congenial spirits. The New Englanders having found slave labor not a profitable investment, had, not many years before, disposed of their human stock to the Southern people, and now, having got rid of this troublesome commodity, found no difficulty in getting up a spirit of intense and virtuous indignation against those who were guilty of owning men and women for profit. So the seedy adventurer soon struck a bargain with the brethren and away he went to scatter the firebrands of civil war in our midst. Disciples sprang up in all parts of New England, and the agitation grew from year to year. As the insects of the night flutter around the bright but deedly flame, so did many humane, but unthinking, people draw nearer and nearer to this seething abyss of fanaticism and folly, until they perished in the deadly whirlpool they had helped to form.

On the 4th of March, 1861, the government was turned over to the Republican party. Now in less than ten years what has this party done? We make no pretense of enumerating one tenth of the crimes committed by this organization. This party which went into power with such high sounding promises, plunged the country into a bloody and protracted civil war; it violated its solemn promise to wage war solely for the restoration of the Union; it trampled the Constitution under its unhallowed feet, rendering as an excuse, if it deemed any necessary, the tyrant's plea—necessity; it dragged peaceable and unoffending citizens from the midst of their families, consigning them to its dreary bastiles for months and years, and then dismissing them without a word of explanation; it suppressed hundreds of Democratic printing presses for daring to reflect on its war policy and encouraged armed mobs to destroy the material and maltreat the conductors of those journals. It told drafted men that they might stay at home provided they felt like paying three hundred dollars for the privilege, and after receiving the money, turnd around and drafted many of these men again; it has given away millions of acres of the public land for the benefit of monopolists; it has revivified the old United States Bank, and this time the monster is hydra headed; it has decreed that men who lent greenbacks to the government shall be paid in gold, principal and interest, while they shall pay no tax thereon; it has imposed the most outrageous burdens on the laboring man, requiring him to pay all the debts of the rich; it has driven our commerce from the seas, caused foreign nations to view us with scorn, and brought the country to the verge of ruin; it has placed the ignorant blacks of the south on an equality with the whites of the whole country, and opened the door for the importation of millions of Chinese, who are expected to drive white laborers away; it has fostered official treachery and protected convicted scoundrels from the punishment of the law; it has been guilty of criminal and reckless extravagance, having spent much more money than all the combined administrations which preceeded Lincoln.

And more, this reckless organization, claiming to possess all the morality and decency in the land, has violated every solemn promise made to the people, and while boasting that it and it alone preserved the nation, has been constantly striking with fell design at the Union, as well as the reserved rights of the States and people. Its whole career has been marked by a series of the most glaring frauds and innovations on popular rights, perpetrated in the name of liberty and law, and it will die as it has lived, shouting its own praise from the filth which smothers its last expiring breath. Such is the party and such the men pitted against Democracy. Such, in part is the damning record which this would be monopolist of political virtue has made for itself in less than ten years. Its presumption is only equalled by its arrogance, and that by its downright villainy. The people will decide, after examining the past history of the two parties, which has done most to promote national unity and prosperity, and which is most deserving their support in the future.—*Standard.*

THE TEHUANTEPEC CANAL—The chief engineer of the Tehuantepec Canal Company has just made his report on the subject of the feasability of the route surveyed by him in company with a Commissioner deputed by Mexico. He states that no tunnel will be required on the entire route, and that no deep cuttings will be necessary. The summit level—five miles long—passes through a nearly level plain, with a large extent of contiguous territory, containing a sufficient supply of water. The cost of the canal, including sixty to sixty-eight locks on each side of the summit, is estimated at $31,636 000—the calculations being based upon the work done on the Caledonian Ship Canal. The dimensions of the proposed canal are: breadth at top, 122 feet; at bottom, 50 feet; and depth, 20 feet. The value of the cargoes belonging to the United States, England and France which would pass through the canal when completed is estimated at $298,553, 980; and the vessels with an aggregate measurement of 3,049 515 tons, and worth $50 per ton, are estimated at $152,475,750. The yearly income of the canal upon the above tonnage, at $2 a ton, would be $6,009,030 The naval corps of officers of the U. S. navy, appointed on the Nicaragua and Tehuantepec routes, it is announced will sail on October 10th.

A HOUSEHOLD TREASURE.—Among recent inventions noted in England is a contrivance by which a pistol is fired at any desired hour in the morning, to arouse sleepers. The machinery next proceeds to light a lamp, to heat the water for breakfast purposes, and rings a bell when the water reaches the boiling point. After all, we suspect that the somniferous who require such aid would wait in bed till the water boils away. The machine, to be perfect, should explode when the water is all evaporated.

IN Luzerne county, Judge Woodward is defeated for President Judge, and the county has given a Republican majority.

Life Insurance.

Without disparaging the system of Life Insurance by incorporated companies, which make profits and pay dividends to stockholders and insurers, the advantages of another description of insurance may be stated. The Railroad Conductors' Life Insurance Company is an institution of the kind to which we refer. Upon the death of a member, all the others make a contribution of a specific sum, the whole of which goes to the representatives of the deceased. There are similar "leagues" among other bodies of men. Clergymen thus associate themselves. Among the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church there is such an institution, which is conducted at the minimum of expense, and this expense is provided for by the initiation fee. All payments afterwards go direct to the families of the deceased. Laymen are invited to join as contributing members, but not as insurers, and an opportunity is thus given to the generous to provide for the bereaved families of men who have no opportunity to make fortunes for their heirs, or even to leave them a competency. In other churches the same plan is in operation. Any person desiring to assist in a work so eminently practical and beneficial, may easily learn by inquiry, what opportunities are open.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The Radical Favorite.

One item of expenditure under the Grant administration, during the fiscal year 1869 70, will, we think, prove interesting to the white voters of Pennsylvania. The Freedmen's Bureau is charged with one million three hundred and twenty-five thousand one hundred and ninety dollars and twenty-five cents ($1,322 190 25). This was appropriated from the taxes paid into the treasury by the people to feed, clothe, educate and train to Radical politics the lazy negroes of the South, who, although fully emancipated more than four years before, were still treated as wards of the government, at the expense of the white tax-payers. And this large sum of more than one million three hundred thousand dollars was but a small portion of the actual expense incurred by the government in behalf of the negroes. The annual expense of the Negro Bureau, during its existence, was perhaps not much short of ten million of dollars. Will any loud-mouthed Radical point to an instance wherein the Radical Congress and administration have shown a similar extravagant sympathy for *white men?* They cannot do it. It isn't on record. White men have to work for the bread they eat, and the clothes they wear, and to pay tax for the education of their children in the public schools, or full tuition fees if they are educated in private institutions. The negro alone is supported from the people's treasury; upheld, petted, pampered, fed, clothed and educated, because he is an element of strength to the Radical party, without which it can no longer retain power.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

THE DEATH OF THE WICKEDEST MAN.—John Allen, noted two years ago as the "Wickedest Man in New York," died on the 16th of last month, at West Perth, in this State, where his father resides. John, it may be remembered, kept a dance house and drinking saloon in Water street, and turned his establishment into a place of daily prayer, under the influence of several gentlemen connected with the Howard Mission. More than a year ago, he moved into a large brick building, which he had erected at Roosevelt and Batavia streets, and kept a grocery on the ground floor. The upper stories he rented to families. At first he attended to business, and prospered; but after the death of his wife, his old habit of drinking overcame him. He lived in idleness for six months previous to his death, and his store was without goods. In August, he went to his father's farm, and remained there until his decease. He leaves over $100,000, earned chiefly in his nefarious Water street pursuit. While residing in Roosevelt street, he frequently visited the Howard Mission in his sober moments, and professed religion.

CUBA.—The law passed by the Cortes of Spain, abolishing slavery in Cuba, was officially published in Havana last week. The decree does not abolish slavery at once, but only emancipates the children of slave mothers born after the publication of the law, and those who at that time have reached sixty years of age. All the slaves, when they reach the age of sixty, are to be free. Those born between September 17th, 1868, and October 1st, 1870, to be free on the payment by the Government of $25 each to the masters. All slaves who have served under the Spanish flag or in any way during the insurrection, are freed, and their owners who have remained faithful to the Spanish cause will be indemnified. The class of "emancipados" under the protection of the State are also declared to be freed men, under certain regulations as to their wages. Hereafter, slaves treated cruelly by their masters will be liberated by the Courts; punishment by whipping is abolished, and slaves united in marriage cannot be sold separately, nor can children under fourteen be separated from their mothers.

IF business men will sum up all their taxes and deduct them from the profits of their business for any given year, they will be able to feel the weight of a portion of the load they are carrying. But only a portion. Radical taxation operates in more than one way upon the interests of all classes. In the first place, they pay a direct tax on capital and a vast collection of articles of all discriptions. Then comes the Income Tax. This is an odious exaction, which the Radicals enforce for the purpose of supporting a host of idle, worthless men, who pocket seven dollars and a half out of every ten dollars collected. But when these taxes are aggregated, and deducted from the labor of the country, the door is not closed. High taxes raise the price of all articles in the market If a man buys a hat, a pair of boots, a coat, a pound of beef, a bedstead, a looking glass, or a house, he feels the influence of taxation. He pays so much for the article obtained, and so much for Radical action in keeping up the taxes to a war standard in time of peace. When business men look at the matter of taxation in this light, they will be prepared to aid the Democratic party in their efforts to reduce the burdens.—*Age.*

THE Boston *Advertiser* says that the experiment of employing Chinese laborers in one of the leading manufactories of New Eng and is likely to appear speedily in many other parts of the Eastern States, and the subject is likely to become a prominent element in the discussions of the political campaign in Massachusetts and elsewhere.

MARRIAGES.

FISHER—HENRIE—On the 29th ult., by Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, Mr. George Fisher, of Main tp. to Miss Eliza Henrie, of Locust twp.

DEATHS.

VANHORN—In Hemlock twp. on the 7th inst. Osee J., daughter of David and Mary J. Vanhorn, aged 17 years, 7 months and 21 days.

MARKET REPORTS.

Bloomsburg Market.

Wheat per bushel	$1 40
Rye "	1 00
Corn "	1 00
Oats "	1 00
Flour per barrel	6 00
Clovereed "	9 00
Flaxseed "	8 00
Butter "	35
Eggs "	22
Tallow "	10
Potatoes "	30
Dried Apples "	3 50
Hams "	16
Sides and Shoulders "	14
Lard per pound	17
Hay per ton	22
Coal—	18 00
No. 1 Scotch pig	$23 00
No. 2 " "	20 00
Bloom	18 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " one inch	18 00
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	5 00
" " 2 " "	3 00
Lathes " " "	3 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Jackson township, on Friday September 9th by one RED HEIFER, one white spot on rump, left ear cropped, and tail docked. The owner must prove property, pay charges and take it away, or it will be disposed of according to law. DANIEL POUST.

Jackson, Oct. 14, 1870-3t.*

STRAY COW.

Strayed from the premises of the subscriber, residing in West Bloomsburg, on Friday morning last, a LIGHT RED COW, with small white spot on the lower part of her belly and a long switch tail. She was five years old in the spring, and one small one. She is six or seven years old. A suitable reward will be paid for any information of her whereabouts.

oct14'70 3t H. ROSENSTOCK.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BLOOMSBURG

At close of business, OCTOBER 8th, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$192,193 81
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents,	24,266 87
Due from other National Banks,	20,710 34
Current Expenses,	1,961 61
Taxes paid,	741 38
Cash Items (including stamps,)	1 97 06
Fractional Currency (including nickels,)	180
Legal Tender Notes,	19,174
	$321,616 61

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in,	$

The Columbian

Bloomsburg, Friday, Oct. 14, 1870.

LOCAL INFORMATION.—Persons in the various towns and other localities of Columbia county will very much oblige us by transmitting statements of local events whenever occurring in their vicinity. No attention need be paid to the form, or words in which conveyed, as it is only the points of information that are needed. tf.

A NEW method of dressing the hair is coming into fashion. The waterfall is crimped, the front hair rolled back, adorned with a puff and braid *en dia deme*, the back gracefully finished with *rouleaux* and short curls.

HEAVY penalties are imposed by law for killing insectiverous birds of any description, such as robbins, meadow larks, flickers, woodpeckers, &c. The only way possible to preserve grain and fruit from injury and destruction by insects is to protect these and other small birds. Let every owner of land see to it.

THE Pennsylvania *School Journal* published in Lancaster for many years by Hon. Thos. H. Burrows, has been purchased by Prof. J. P. Wickersham, late Superintendent of Common Schools and J. P. McCaskey, Principle of the Lancaster High School, by whom its publication will be continued in that city.

LARGE PEAR.—Mr. Phineas Welsh, of Bloomsburg, presented this office with a pear yesterday, which measured 13 inches in circumference in one direction, and 14½ in the other. It weighed 21 ounces. Mr. Welsh has five similar ones, all raised on a dwarf tree, which he intends to exhibit at the Fair. We suppose the variety to be the Vicar of Winkfield. It is a winter pear.

RED NOSES.—A contemporary says that "to prevent having a red nose in winter, a good remedy is to bathe the face in ice water before going out, and to keep the mouth shut for five minutes after going into the open air." We don't know how the ice water might operate, but we have certainly seen a great many persons get red noses by neglecting to keep the mouth shut. Folks should remember that.

A CHALYBEATE well of remarkable healing properties, especially in the cure of scrofulous complaints, has been discovered near Towanda, Pa. An analysis of the water by Professor Green, of Easton College, shows it to contain carbonic acid, sesqui oxide of iron, carbonates of lime and magnesia, chlorides of sodium and potash, sulphates of lime and magnesia, and a trace of silica.

We have been shown a specimen of copper ore taken from a mine on the farm of Griffith Phillips, of Davidson, township, this county. Mr. Phillips informs us that a company has been formed and the work of opening the mine commenced. Several tons of ore have already been taken out and proved to be very rich. The specimen he left with us is claimed to contain ninety per cent. copper. Mr. John Kahler, President of the company, is now in Baltimore, for the purpose of having the ore assayed and its value determined.—*Sullivan Free Press.*

THE STAMP TAX.—In reply to inquiries made by a large business firm in Philadelphia, if the stamp tax upon drafts and checks is repealed on and after the 1st of October by the act of July 14th, 1870, the Acting Commissioner says: "The only instruments exempted are assignments of mortgages where the instruments secured by them have been once duly stamped, receipts for money or for the payment of a debt and promissory notes. The office rules that a memorandum, such as 'I O U' or 'due you,' or other similar memoranda given in lieu of a formal promissory note, are also exempt from the stamp tax when for a less sum than $100 But the stamp tax on drafts, orders and checks remains unchanged."

THE AMERICAN ODD FELLOW for October is a very interesting number. In its departments for the Order are given the Grand Sire's and Grand Secretary's Reports, and a complete summary of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the United States, together with much general information of value to the fraternity. In its literary department are: Continuation of Eight Bells; Leaves from a Rover's Life Log; An old Fellow Abroad; Mammoth Trees of California (illustrated); Ladies' Olio; Entertaining Miscellany; Choice Poetry, &c., &c. This popular Magazine is published by the A. O. F. Association, No. 96 Nassau street, New York. $1.25 per vol.; $2 50 per year.

SUPPORT HOME ENTERPRISE.—If you do not support home enterprise, how do you expect to be sustained yourself in a home business? Some persons have a perfect mania for going out of town to purchase that which they can buy at home, and in nine cases out of ten just as cheap, as though a foreign article were so much better than the same at home. This is decidedly wrong and detrimental to the town in which we live. If you have any money to spare be sure and use it in your own community, instead of a foreign. "Live and let live," should be your motto. The only way to build up and keep a town alive is to spend your money at home. Wise home mechanics, patronize home manufactures and home merchants. Build up your local interest, and all is safe. By so doing you will not be compelled to sell out and go elsewhere to find a live town.—*Miltonian.*

THE STRAY LAW.—For the information of our readers we clip the following from an Exchange. It will prove of value to many, as it treats upon a subject which is not universally understood. Cut it out for reference: 'We are frequently interrogated in reference to the method of treating stray horses, mule, sheep, &c. The law is in substance this: Whenever a stray beast found trespassing on the premises of any one it is the duty of the party to give notice to the owner thereof under a penalty of $5, if he can be found, and within four days deliver to the Town Clerk a full description of the same, marks, color, or any natural or artificial marks of such stray or strays, together with the fees, which are for a horse, 50 cents; cattle, 25 cents; and each sheep 6 cents. If the owner does not appear within ten days after such stray shall be taken up, and settle all charges and costs, it shall be the duty of the party taking up the same to cause the said stray or strays to be advertised for three weeks in at least one newspaper. And if the owner shall not have appeared within sixty days after such advertisement, and settle all reasonable costs the person taking the said stray shall make application to a Justice of the Peace, in said township, who is required to issue his warrant to the constable, whose duty it shall be to sell the same at *public sale*, after giving ten days notice of such sale, by at least three printed or written handbills. And after he shall have sold the same, he shall make return of the proceeds to the said Justice, who shall, after paying all reasonable damages and costs of keeping as aforesaid, pay over the surplus, if any there be, to the County Treasurer; but if the owner shall appear within one year after such sale and prove his property to such stray, the said Justice shall certify the same to the said Treasurer, who shall pay the owner the whole amount of such overplus, but "if" the owner shall not apply within the time aforesaid he shall thereafter be debarred from recovering, and the money aforesaid may be applied to county purposes."

THE WAY TO WRITE AN ADVERTISEMENT.—By no means the least useful and interesting portions of a live newspaper, says the *Ledger*, are found in the columns edited by the public, that is to say, the advertising department. No matter how well the editorials may be written, or how graphically the news may be presented none of these carefully elaborated or judiciously condensed columns "come home to the business and bosoms" of some readers more effectively than new advertisements do to others. When the advertising columns are occupied by dreary, prosy, long affairs, repeated day after day, and month after month, people tire of seeing them. They are not features of busy, but of stagnant life. But when advertisements, new in every issue, short, crisp, and to the point, meet the reader's eye he feels that the world moves and he is inspired to move with it. There is something inspiriting and cheerful, encouraging and hopeful in the very look of well filled advertising columns. The men who succeed best in business and keep up with the times, are those who not only read the advertisements diligently, but who do their share in keeping them "ever charming, ever new."

IT is a noteworthy fact that the first half of September this year was warmer than the first half of June.

WILLIAMSPORT has 1 ,066 inhabitants. So says the census man. Had an outsider put it at less than 30,000 before the census, the gay Williamsporters would have immolated him.

Lock Haven falls down from 10,000 to 6,996. We believe in every town reported the population falls below the estimates in about equal proportion to the foregoing.

AN interesting game of base ball was played on Saturday, between the Athletics of the State Normal School, and the Picked Nine of Bloomsburg—the former being victorious by a score of 51 to 5.

Scorers, Clark and Waller.
Umpire, W. B. Robins, of the Riverside club of Catawissa.
Time of game, 2.50.

ATHLETICS.	O	R	PICKED NINE.	O	R
Myers, c	1	8	Walker, 1 f	3	4
Ashley, p	4	4	Kline, 2 1 b	0	4
Scott, 1st b	3	6	Buckingham, b	2	5
Boyd, 2d b	4	4	Bodine, c f	2	4
Van Vaizah	3	b 5	4 Hazard, r f	3	3
Corbin, s s	2	8	Meneghp	1	2
Hill, l f	4	4	Jacoby, c	5	2
Powell, c f	2	7	Ettls, s s	5	0
Barber, r f	2	6	Knapp, 1st b	6	1
	27	57		27	25

THE BROWN LINE cars leave Philadelphia regularly *every day* (Sundays excepted) and arrive at Rupert next day at 11 o'clock. Order marked "Brown Line" Front and Willow Sts. Philadelphia.

SCARLET FEVER.—During the 21 years from 1848 to 1868, inclusive, there were registered in England and Wales 415 862 deaths from scarlet fever and its allied disease diptheria. To bring this number down to the present time exact data are not yet forthcoming, but it may be estimated that at least 40,000 deaths have occurred throughout England last year. In the six months ending June last 13, 900 deaths were returned as resulting from scarlet fever and diptheria—a number which we suspect, however, to be under rather than over the mark. Here, then, we have an aggregate in round numbers of 470,000 persons who have fallen victims to one type of zymotic disease in the last twenty-two and one half years. But, what of those whom the diseases attacked and did not kill outright? On the most moderate assumption it is probable that at least 5,000,000 of persons in England have, during the last twenty-one and one half years, suffered more or less severely from attacks of scarlet fever and diptheria. That a considerable number of these persons ultimately perished by other maladies, either induced by the original attack or supervening on a broken constitution, must undoubtedly be taken for granted.—*British Medical Journal.*

LOCAL NOTICES.

250,000 Prime Brick for sale at Espy. For particulars address R. J. Hill, Espy, or T. B. Miller, Lime Ridge. n41-tf.

JUSTICE appears to be very much agrieved by his letter in the *Republican* of this week, because we said a few words in commendation of E. Jacoby's Restaurant and its fittings. We will take back nothing that we have said, and say further that he keeps the best malt liquors in town. His oysters are always of the prime selects, and received fresh every day. Frank M. Girton has been engaged as clerk, and if *Justice* would step in even he could not complain of the polite attention he would receive. As to Jacoby's Ladies' Saloon, if it "don't pay" he should have our sympathy rather than be slurred as he is from the pen of *Justice*.

STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT.—The farmers of the United States lose annually, $15,000,000 worth of live stock by disease which might be cured, and the stock saved by a little timely knowledge of the *Veterinary Science*. The important discoveries made of late in Europe, in the several departments of Veterinary Medicine, are indicative of the age in which we live. Americans must not be behind the age! Their interests, pride, and patriotism should arouse them to a sense of their indifference and consequent dependence on other nations for Veterinary knowledge. To fill this great want of the people, the Veterinary Editor of the AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL answers through the JOURNAL, *free of charge* all questions relating to Sick, Injured or Diseased Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine or Poultry. This makes it a very valuable work for reference, and an almost indispensible companion to all interested in STOCK BREEDING. The low price at which it is published ($1 00 a year) brings it within the reach of all, while the SPLENDID INDUCEMENTS offered to *Agents* and PREMIUMS to SUBSCRIBERS make it to the interest of every Farmer and Stock Breeder to extend its circulation. *Send stamp for a Specimen Copy*, large ILLUSTRATED SHOW BILL and Premium List. Address, N. P. BOYER & Co., Publishers, Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa.

SCHUYLER & Low of Orangeville, Pa., manufacture the best Threshers and Cleaners, the best Wheeler's Railway Chain Horse Power and Thresher, from the original patterns and the best Lever Powers made in this county, if not in the State. Don't fail to examine their machines before purchasing any other. They guarantee them to give satisfaction in every respect. They also manufacture Plows and other Agricultural implements. See their advertisement in another column. tf.

H. C. HOWER,

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE.

at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates, Men's heavy double soled stogs boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, men's heavy stogs shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's grave and balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boy's and misses' lasting gaiters, women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.

He would also call attention to his fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS,

which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county.

Dec. 6'67.

THE DOMESTIC

SEWING MACHINE,

FOR SALE BY

M. P. LUTZ,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

MILLER, HUGHES & CO.,

BERWICK, PA.

This Sewing Machine runs stiller and easier than any other, it has fewer parts, it has a *cast steel* shuttle that will never wear out, it has Blake's Patent table which to see shows its usefulness,

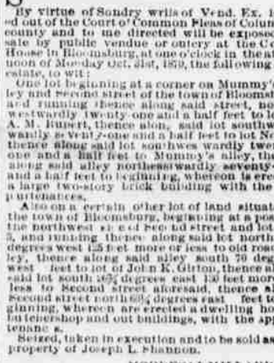
Agents wanted in unoccupied Territory in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware Virginia, West Virginia and District of Columbia.

Address

BLAKE & CO.,

SCRANTON, PA.

sept6'70-1y



DOTY'S WASHING-MACHINE,

LATELY MUCH IMPROVED—AND THE NEW

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

Improved with Rowell's Patent Double Cogwheels, and the Patent Stop, are now unquestionable for superior to any apparatus for washing clothes ever invented, and will save their cost twice a year, by saving labor and clothes.

The Editor of this paper, who purchased a Washer and Wringer, thus testifies as to their value:

"We have had in use in our family for some time past, one of Doty's Clothes Washers and Wringers, and are prepared to bear testimony as to its merits. It is emphatically a *labor-saving* machine and does its work in the most thorough manner. For families who have large washes these machines would be invaluable."—COLUMBIAN, Jan. 14, 1870.

PRICES—A FAIR OFFER.

If the Merchants in your place will not furnish, or send for the Machines send us the retail price, Washer $11, Extra Wringer $3, and we will forward either or both machines, free of freight, to places where no one is selling; and so sure are we they will be liked, that we agree to refund the money if no one wishes to return the machines in good freight, after a month's trial, according to directions.

No husband, father or brother should *permit* the drudgery of washing with the hands, fifty to two days in the week, when it can be done better, more expeditiously, with less labor, and no injury to the garments by a Doty Clothes Washer, and a Universal Wringer.

Sold by dealers generally, to whom liberal discounts are made.

R. C. BROWNING, Gen. Agent,
22 Cortland Street, New York.

oct6'70-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of Sundry writs of Vend. Ex. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry at the Court House in Bloomsburg, at one o'clock in the afternoon of Monday Oct. 31st, 1870, the following real estate, to wit:

One lot beginning at a corner on Mummy's alley and second street of the town of Bloomsburg and running thence along said street, north westwardly seventy-one and a half feet to lot No. 93, thence along said lot southwes wardly twenty-one and a half feet to Mummy's alley, thence along said alley northeas wardly seventy-one and a half feet to Pudding alley, thereon is erected a large two-story brick building with the appurtenances.

Also on a certain other lot of land situate in the town of Bloomsburg, beginning at a post on the northwest side of said second street and lot No. 3, and running thence along said lot north 29½ degrees west 125 feet more or less to old road alley, thence along said alley south 70 degrees west feet to lot of John K. Girton, thence along said lot south 20½ degrees east 150 feet more or less to Second street aforesaid, thence along Second street north 69½ degrees east feet to beginning, whereon are erected a dwelling house, tin ware shop and out buildings, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph L. Shannon.

MORDECAI MILLARD, Sheriff.

oct7'70

A Torpid System.

Sometimes, without any assignable cause, the physical strength and animal spirits give way, and a strange torpor falls alike on the body and intellect. There is little or no pain perhaps, but the natural vigor and elasticity of the nervous and muscular system seems to have departed, and indifference to the plea ures of life, and even of its grave responsibilities, takes the place of that earnest interest in both which characterizes every well balanced mind when in a healthy condition.

This state of partial collapse is often the premonitory symptoms of some serious malady. It indicates unmistakably that the vital powers are languishing and need a stimulant. In such cases the effect of a few doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is wonderfully beneficial. The great tonic wakes up the system from its drowse. The secretions and the circulation receive a new impetus. The relaxed nerves recover their elasticity under the operations of the specific, like the slackened strength of a musical instrument in the process of tuning. Lethargy and debility are replaced by energy and vigor, the spirits rise, and life that almost seemed a burden while the season of depression lasted, becomes once more enjoyable. That such a radical change should be produced by a remedy entirely devoid of the powerful alkaloids and minerals so extensively used in modern practice, may seem incredible to those who pin their faith on the medicinal efficacy of active poisons, but if these skeptics will take the trouble to enquire of those who have tested the corrective and alterative virtues of the Bitters under the circumstances described, they will find the state ment to be true. oct7'70-1m.

PETIT JURORS.

FOR SPECIAL COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, COMMENCING OCTOBER 31st 1870.

Bloom—S. C. Shive, Layton Runyan, Mathias Shaffer, Chester C. Armes, Robert Catheart.
Berwick Bor.—Jacob W. Deltterich, Jacob Moyer.
Beaver—Levi Michael, Geo. P. Dreisbach.
Benton—Isaac Gibbons, Jacob Wollever.
Catawissa—Samuel Frederick.
Fishingcreek—Daniel Kitchen, Samuel Yost, John ', Coleman.
Greenwood—Benj. F. Batlin, Geo. W. Utt.
Locust—Benjamin Wagner, Samuel Keller.
Maine—E. B John, Charles Fisher, Benjamin Penebecker.
Madison—John M. Smith Wesley Girton, Wilson Allen, William Pursell, John Christian.
Mt. Pleasant—Joel Reifsnyder, Jacob Fisher, Joshua Hartzell.
Mifflin—Samuel Smoyer.
Orange—Usal Ent.
Scott—William Abbott, Aaron Boone, George W. Creveling, Daniel Snyder.
sept30'70.

E. M. KNORR.

Having purchased the stock of the old Keystone Shoe Store, and added thereto a large and well selected new stock is prepared to exhibit the best variety of

BOOTS AND SHOES

ever brought to this place. He is also prepared to make Boots and Shoes to order in the latest and best styles. For cash only. In the old Post Office building, corner Main and Market streets, Bloomsburg, Pa. [sep9'70-1y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JACOB TRAUB, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Traub, late of Bloom twp., Columbia county, dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county to Jonathan Traub residing in the twp. and county aforesaid. All persons having claims against the estate of the dec dent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrator, without delay.

JONATHAN TRAUB,
Administrator.

aug25'70-6w.

GUARDIAN'S SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, Guardian of the minor children of Benjamin Nuss, late of Main twp., Columbia county, deceased, by virtue of the power and authority in him vested by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, will expose to public sale, on the premises, in Main twp., said county, on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27th, 1870, at TEN O'CLOCK in the forenoon, the following real estate, to wit: Adjoining lands of David Brown on the east, H. Brown and others on the south, Daniel Nuss on the West, and William Mensinger on the North, containing

ONE HUNDRED & SIXTEEN ACRES,

more or less, about 106 acres of which is cleared, and the balance is timbered with good, heavy WHITE OAK and CHESTNUT timber.

The land is in a very high state of cultivation, and as good producing land as any in the county, fully equal to any river bottom land, whereon is erected a good two story

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

and other good substantial out buildings. There is also a good well of water at the spring house, and near the dwelling house; also a well of water at the barn. There is a good large BANK BARN, two Wagon Houses, a CIDER MILL and PRESS, all in good condition. There are also planted on the premises

TWO VERY GOOD APPLE ORCHARDS,

which yield from four to six hundred bushels of apples per annum. There is also in connection, other fruit trees in abundance.

The premises are now sowed with but a small winter crop, making the sale of said premises to purchasers to buy, by being able to put out a good spring crop.

The said premises are situated in distance from the market as follows: Five and a half miles north of Mainville, six miles east of Catawissa, and four miles from Bloomsburg.

CONDITIONS OF SALE:—One third of the purchase money, after the payment of the debts, to remain and be charged in the premises during the natural life of Lana Nuss, widow of Benjamin Nuss, dec'd, the same to be secured by bond and mortgage, on said property, and the interest thereon payable annually to the said widow, beginning on April 1st, 1871.

Twenty per cent, of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale of the property, one thousand dollars to be paid on the 1st day of April A. D., 1871, and the balance to be paid in four equal annual payments; with interest thereon from the 1st of April, 1871. All expenses for legal and title papers to be paid by the purchaser.

Possession given on the first day of April, 1871, and a full and sufficient deed given for the premises, when the above conditions are fully complied with.

JOHN WALTZ,
Guardian.

oct7'70-3t

PREMIUM LIST

OF THE

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

COLUMBIA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION,

TO BE HELD AT

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,

October 12th, 13th and 14th, 1870.

As everything of this kind must have a system to carry it on with satisfaction, exhibitors and contributors will please read the following instructions, and come to the Fair expecting to abide by them without asking for any alteration.

J. J. BROWER, Sec'y.

CLASS I—HORSES.

William Wintersteen, Superintendent.

Judges—Daniel Morris, Enoch Rittenhouse, Cyrus McHenry, William N. Brown.

Best blooded stallion,	$12 00
" stallion for all work,	10 00
" stallion colt, not over 4 years,	8 00
2d " "	5 00
" pair draught horses,	8 00
3d " "	5 00
Best pair carriage horses,	8 00
2d " "	5 00
Best brood mare with colt at her side,	10 00
2d " " "	6 00
Best single carriage horse,	5 00
2d " "	3 00
Best single carriage mare,	5 00
2d " "	3 00
Best gelding between 3 and 4 years,	4 00
" mare " "	4 00
" gelding between 2 and 3 years,	4 00
" horse colt between 1 and 2 years,	3 00
" mare " "	3 00
" horse or mare colt under 10 mos,	3 00
2d " " "	2 00
Best pair match colts, under 4 years	3 00
Best jack,	5 00
2d "	2 00
Best pair mules,	4 00
2d "	2 00
Best mule colt between 1 and 2 years,	3 00
" " under 1 year,	2 00

Exhibitors under this class will have their horses on the ground by ten o'clock Thursday morning when they will be examined.

CLASS II—CATTLE.

Philip Young, Superintendent.

Judges—Nehemiah Reece, Jacob Kostenbader, William L. Frese, Franklin Shuman.

Durhams.

Best bull 3 years old and upwards,	$12 00
2d " "	6 00
Best bull between 2and 3 years old,	6 00
2d " "	4 00
Best bull between 1 and 2 years old,	5 00
2d " "	3 00
Best cow 2 years and upwards,	6 00
2d " "	4 00
Best heifer between 1 and 2 years,	3 00
" bull calf under 10 months,	2 00
2d " "	Agr. 1 yr
Best heifer between 2 and 3 years	4 00
2d " "	3 00
" heifer under 10 months,	2 00

Devon Stock.

Best bull 3 years and upwards,	12 00
2d " "	9 00
Best bull between 2 and 3 years	6 00
2d " "	4 00
" between 1 and 2 years,	5 00
2d " "	3 00
" under 10 months,	2 00
2d " "	Agr. 1 y
" cow 3 years and upwards,	6 00
" heifer between 2 and 3 years,	4 00
" " 1 and 2 years	3 00
" under 10 months,	2 00

Alderney Stock.

Best bull 3 years and upwards,	12 00
2d " "	9 00
Best bull between 2 and 3 years	6 00
2d " "	4 00
" between 1 and 2 years,	5 00
2d " "	3 00
" under 10 months,	2 00
2d " "	Agr. 1 y
" cow 3 years and upwards,	6 00
" heifer	4 00
" heifer between 2 and 3 years,	4 00
" " 1 and 2 years	3 00
" under 10 months,	2 00

Graded Stock.

Best bull 3 years and upwards,	12 00
2d " " between 2 and 3 years,	9 00
3d " "	6 00
" " between 1 and 2 years,	5 00
2d " "	3 00
" under 10 months,	2 00
2d " "	Agr. 1 y
Best cow 3 years and upwards,	6 00
2d " "	4 00
" heifer, between 1 and 2 years,	3 00
" heifer between 2 and 3 years,	4 00
" "	3 00
" under 10 months,	2 00

Native Stock.

Best bull 3 years and upwards,	00
2d " "	00
" between 2 and 3 years,	6 00
2d " "	4 00
" " 1 and 2 years,	3 00
2d " "	2 00
" under 10 months,	2 00
2d " "	Agr. 1 y
" cow 3 years and upwards,	6 00
2d " "	4 00
" heifer between 2 and 3 years,	4 00
2d " "	3 00
" heifer under 10 months,	2 00

Oxen and Steers.

Best yoke oxen owned and worked by exhibitor,	5 00
2d best yoke, " " "	3 00
Best yoke steers between 2 and 3 years,	3 00
2d " "	2 00

Exhibitors will have their stock ready for the judges to examine by 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, and to remain until 3 o'clock p. m. on Friday.

CLASS III—SWINE.

Amos P. Kester, Superintendent.

Judges—Matthias Hartman, Isaiah Dietterich.

Best brood sow and pigs, six or more,	6 00
" lot fat hogs, two or more,	6 00
2d " "	4 00
" boar,	3 00
2d " "	2 00
" brood sow,	3 00
2d " "	2 00
" lot pigs, 2 or more, under 8 weeks	3 00
2d " " " "	2 00
" stock hogs, 3 or more,	3 00
2d " " " "	2 00

CLASS IV—SHEEP.

Johnson H. Ikeler, Superintendent.

Judges—Andrew Laubach and John R. Yohe, .

Fine Wool.

Best buck,	4 00
2d "	3 00
" ewe,	4 00
2d " "	3 00
" pen of sheep, not less than eight,	4 00

Middle Wool.

Best pen of sheep not less than eight	4 00
" buck,	4 00
2d "	3 00
" ewe,	4 00
2d " "	3 00

Long Wool.

Best pen of sheep, not less than eight,	4 00
" buck,	4 00
2d "	3 00
" ewe,	4 00
2d " "	3 00

CLASS V—POULTRY.

Thomas Dallman, Superintendent.

Judges—Peter B. Wenner, and Charles W. McKelvy.

Best bronze turkey 40 lbs.	$3 00
" domestic turkeys,	2 00
2d " "	1 00
" Guinea fowls,	2 00
" chickens,	Agricultural 1 y
2d " "	50
" geese,	1 00
2d " "	Agr. 1 y
" ducks,	1 00
" and large st display of tame pigeons,	1 00
" " " " poultry,	4 00
2d " " " "	3 00

CLASS VI—GRAIN, SEEDS AND FLOUR.

John Betz, Superintendent.

Judges—Thos. Cole, and Moses McHenry.

Best fifty pounds wheat flour,	$3 00
" " buckwheat flour,	3 00
" " rye flour,	3 00
" " corn meal,	Agr. 1 y
" half bushel clover seed,	3 00
2d " "	1 50
" " timothy seed,	3 00
2d " "	Agr. 1 y
" bushel red wheat,	3 00
2d " "	1 50
" " white wheat,	3 00
2d " "	1 50
" " rye	1 50
" " buckwheat,	1 50
" " gord seed corn ears,	1 50
" " yellow,	1 50
" " smoked "	Agr. 1 y
" half bushel flax seed,	1 50
" bushel oats,	1 50

CLASS VII—VEGETABLES,

William Famon, Superintendent.

Judges—William Thomas, and John Smith.

Best bushel potatoes, different varieties	1 00
" half bushel sweet potatoes,	2 00
" bushel of field turnips,	1 50
" half bushel of ruta bagas	1 00
" " sugar beets,	Agr. 1 y
" " mangel wurtzel,	1 00
" " ice-tz,	Agr. 1 y
" " carrots,	1 00
" " parsnips,	1 00
" " onions,	1 00
" " peas,	2 00
2d " "	Agr. 1 y
" half dozen vegetable oysters,	1 00
" peck tomatoes,	1 00
" 3 heads of cabbage,	1 00
" 3 bunches of celery,	1 00
" 4 egg plants,	1 00
" two quarts lima beans,	1 00
" 2 quarts Carolina beans,	1 00
" " soup	Agr. 1 y
" pumpkin or squash,	1 00
" pumpkins, 6 or more,	Agr. 1 y

CLASS VIII—FRUITS.

Samuel Neyhard, Superintendent.

Judge—Hiram J. Reeder.

Apples.

Best display, 6 of each,	2 00
" looking ½ doz fall or winter apples	30
" ke ping winter apples, 6 of each,	20
" 6 of the sweetest winter or fall,	20
" flavored ½ doz. fall or winter apples	30
" quart Siberian crabs, any kind,	30

Pears.

Best dis, dwarf, standard fall or winter, 2	00
" looking half doz, any kind,	30
" flavored and most juicy half doz.,	30
" largest half doz. dwarf or standard, fall or winter,	30

Peaches.

Best display of any kind, half doz. each,	1 25
" flavored and most juicy half doz.	30
" and finest look ing half doz.	30
" and largest variety half dozen,	80

Quinces.

Best dozen,	75
2d "	50
3d "	30

Grapes.

Best display, wild or cultivated, (hot house excluded,)	2 00
Best six clusters of Concord,	50
" " Delaware,	30
" " Clinton,	30
" " Isabella,	30
" " Hartford Prolific,	30
" " Iona,	30
" " Adirondac,	30
" " Rebecca,	30
" " York Maderia,	30

Plums.

Best display, not less than two varieties, one dozen each,	80

Raspberries.

Best display, any kind, not less than 2 varieties,	70

Chestnuts.

Best quart,	30

Dried Fruits.

Best quart apples, pears, quinces, peaches, apricots, nectarines, cherries, sour or sweet, pitted or unpitted,) grapes, cultivated or wild, strawberries, any kind of raspberries, blackberries, dewberries, huckleberries, plums, tomatoes and prunes. 30

The fruit not to be removed until the close of the exhibition, and particular care is to be observed by all persons that the same is not injured.

CLASS IX—WINES AND LIQUORS.

Henry Zappinger, Superintendent.

Judges—Geo S. Gilbert, and B. F. Hughes.

Best quart of currant wine,	$1 00
" " blackberry wine,	1 00
" " grape wine,	1 00
" " cherry wine,	1 00
" " rye whiskey,	1 00
" " cider vinegar,	Ag. 1 yr.

CLASS X—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Harman G. Creveling, Superintendent.

Judges—Mrs. Paul Hughes, Mrs. Daniel McHenry, Mrs. Elizabeth Pursell, and Miss Mary Mendelhall.

Best loaf bread,	$2 00
2d "	1 00
Best roll of butter (3 lbs, or over)	2 00
2d "	1 00
Best pie,	1 00
" canned fruit, different kinds, (not less than 1 quart of each,	10
Best pound cake,	50
" sponge "	50
" ginger "	50
" sample of preserves (not less than 1 quart)	50
Best sample of fruit jelly,	10
" cucumber pickles,	Ag. 1 yr.
" variety of do ies,	50
" apple butter (1 quart or more,)	50
" peach butter " "	50
" grape " "	50
" plums " "	50
" cured ham,	Ag. 1 yr.
" sample sausage,	50
" sample yeast,	50
" hard soap,	Ag. 1 yr.
" soft soap,	50
" gallon of sorghum	50

CLASS X.—HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES,

James Masters, Superintendent.

Judges—Mrs. Ezekiel Cole, Mrs. William Hagenbuch, Mrs. Jesse Ohl, Miss Margaret Aikman.

Best 10 yards of flannel,	$1 50
2d " "	Ag. 1 y
Best 5 yards woolen cloth,	1 50
" 10 " carpet,	1 50
2d " "	Ag. 1 y
" 10 yards plain linen,	1 50
" " diaper "	1 50
" knit wool stockings,	50
" " " mittens,	Ag. 1 y
" " cotton sheeting,	50
" home made shirt,	1 50
2d " "	1 00
" pair woolen blankets,	2 00
2d " "	Ag. 1 y
" home made table cloths,	1 00

CLASS XII—FANCY ARTICLES AND FLOWERS.

Lloyd Paxton, Superintendent.

Judges—Miss Kate Betz, Miss Hannah Waller, Mrs. Amelia A. Buter, Miss Reifsnyder, Miss Katie Lazarus, Miss Ida McIlvaine, Miss Sadie Herman, Miss Flora Barton.

Best knit quilt,	$1 00
" tidy,	1 00
" tatting work,	1 00
" specimen bead work,	1 00
" " shell "	1 00
" " burr "	1 00
" " leather "	1 00
" " hair "	1 00
" " Wax "	1 00
" drawing,	1 00
" painting,	1 00
" silk embroidery,	1 00
" worsted embroidery,	1 00
" cotton embroidery,	50
" worsted mat,	50
" cotton mat,	50
" worked slippers,	1 00
" fancy pin cushion,	1 00
" head dress,	1 00
" specimen moss painting,	1 00
" collection of dahlias,	50
" artificial flowers,	50
" specimen of house plants in bloom,	1 00
" specimen of dried grass,	50
" " flowers,	50
" " penmanship,	1 00
" variety of flowers,	1 00

CLASS XIII—VEHICLES.

William H. Hagenbuch, Superintendent.

Judges—Eli Mendenhall, and Dr. D. W. Montgomery.

Best family carriage,	$4 00
" open buggy,	3 00
" top buggy,	3 00
" farm wagon,	4 00
" spring wagon for farm use,	3 00
" " for pleasure,	3 00
" whe

AGRICULTURAL & DOMESTIC.

To Make Cider.

Pick all the apples, rejecting those not sound, wash them clean, and afterwards let them lie and get dry. Grind and press them, using no water or straw, or any substance that will give the cider an unpleasant taste, as on the purity and cleanliness of the apples depends the quality of the cider. Strain the juice through woolen or other close bag, put into clean barrels, and set in a moderately cool place, keeping the barrel full all the time, so that the impurities may work off at the bung. After it has done fermenting, carefully rack it off, let it stand a few days, and bung it up. As the air tends to sour the cider, it is a good plan to provide a bent tin tube, one end fastened in the bung and the other to drop down into a bucket of water. This will let all the gas off, and not let the air get to the cider. The quicker the pomace is pressed after being ground, the lighter will the color be, and darker if not pressed for twenty-four hours after being ground. The cider from the second and third pressing will be the richest. The reverse is the case in making wine, as a severe pressure on the *must* makes sour wine Cider making should be conducted with all the care that wine making is.

Most any good sour apple will make cider, but more generally an apple full of juice, and not very good to eat, will make the best. The Virginia crab perhaps excels all others for cider making.

When bottled up with a little rock-candy, and wired, it will, after standing some time, sparkle like champagne, when opened.

To get cider very strong, expose it in a tub in extremely cold weather, and remove the ice that forms. As this can be only water, it leaves the cider that remains of additional strength.

Any substance put in to arrest the fermentation is of doubtful value, as all good cider must be perfectly fermented to be healthy. You had better depend rather on careful and clean making, and bottle tightly at the proper time.

Watering Horses.

Horses should be watered from a brook, pond or river, and not wells or springs, as the well water is harder and colder while the running stream is soft and rather warm. The preference of horses is for soft, even though it be muddy water, to that which is hard. Horses should be allowed in summer time at least four waterings a day; and a half bucketful at a time, and in winter a pailful may be allowed morning and evening, which is sufficient to assuage their thirst without causing them to bloat or puff up. Care should be taken that the horse is not put to work immediately after drinking a bucket of water, especially if required to go fast, because digestion and severe exertion can never go on together, and moreover purging is apt to ensue. In some cases, broken wind or heaves are thus produced. Avoid giving warm or tepid water to horses that are often driven from home, because cold or well water will then perhaps be given them, which will be liable to produce a congestive chill, followed by lung fever, and in some cases colic. When horses are thus catered, if any of them should refuse their accustomed food, *something is* wrong and they should not be taken out of the stable to work or be driven further that day; but an examination should be made as to the cause, with a view to its remedy.

Long-Keeping Apples.

Mr. O. S. Willy gives in *The Horticulturist* the following advice to keep the American Golden Russet apple, and it will of course answer for any other. It is still timely information for this season:—"Of first importance to every family and orchardist is a good late-keeping apple. A cellar well stored with them, in prime condition, has a mine of wealth, and a source of real pleasure which few ever reach. We always knew the American Golden Russet to be just this treasure, but never fully realized it as I have the present summer. Up to July 1st, they were in our market, as firm, crisp and tender, "sound to the core," as the autumn before when gathered. It *was* a feast good to look upon, but one seldom presented; for, as I know, a large majority use up their best late-keepers long before they are in their prime. The Golden Russet is really not fit to eat till May and June. But "how to keep it, mine all rot." Pick carefully by hand each apple as (almost) so many eggs; place in a new oak apple barrel; *fill full* to the level; press in the head; leave in some cool shady place till cold weather; then place in the cellar, free from frost, but as cool as possible without freezing; and the next June, any one so doing, can have as good an apple as was ever eaten, and far more pleasant and healthful than the too many early and half-matured apples of our fruit stands. Try it, and there is none better."

When to Prune Apple Trees.

A correspondent of the Watertown, N. Y. *Times* says: "It has long been the practice among farmers to commence pruning apple trees in February, mainly, I suppose, because there is leisure then. There are reasons why this should not be done. There will not be sufficient action in the tree to harden the surface where a limb has been taken off before the sap ascends in the spring. When this action does take place, the sap flows out and spreads over the surrounding bark, and by some chemical action which takes place it is changed to a poisonous fluid which greatly injures the tree. Trim your fruit trees in August, and I will guarantee you will have no black-hearted trees."

RAISIN CAKE.—Beat one cup of sugar and one cup of butter together, add six well-beaten eggs, one cup milk or cream, with half a teaspoon of soda in it, also a teaspoonfull of cream tartar in the flour. Add flour sufficient for pound-cake batter—about three cups full. Have ready half a pound of stoned raisins, flour them and stir them in the last thing before baking. This amount will make two medium loaves.

PUMPKIN-PIE.—Stew the pumpkin as long as possible, until the juice is all dried up; strain through a culiender, and add milk and cream to a proper consistency; sweeten with half sugar and half molasses; add a little ginger; eggs are useless; flour makes them pasty, and stewing them and straining the juice and throwing it away takes off all the sweetest part of the pumpkin.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

THE YOUNG FOLKS.

The Musicians of Bremen.

A certain man had a Donkey, which had served him faithfully for many long years, but whose strength was so far gone that at last it was quite unfit for work. So his master was thinking how much he could make of the skin, but the Donkey perceiving that no good wind was blowing, ran away along the road to Bremen. "There," thought he, "I can be town musician." When he had run some way, he found a Hound lying by the road-side, yawning like one who was very tired. "What are you yawning for now, you big fellow?" asked the Ass.

"Ah," replied the Hound, "because every day I grow older and weaker; I cannot go any more to the hunt, and my master has well-nigh beaten me to death, so that I took to flight; and now I do not know how to earn my bread."

"Well! do you know," said the Ass, "I am going to Bremen, to be town-musician there; suppose you go with me and take a share in the music. I will play on the lute, and you shall beat the kettle-drums." The Dog was satisfied, and off they set.

Presently they came to a Cat, sitting in the middle of the path, with a face like three rainy days! "Now then, old shaver, what has crossed you?" asked the Ass.

"How can one be merry when one's neck has been pinched like mine?" answered the Cat. "Because I am growing old, and my teeth are all worn to stumps, and because I would rather sit by the fire and spin, than run after mice, my mistress wanted to drown me; and so I ran away. But now good advice is dear, and I do not know what to do."

"Go with us to Bremen. You understand nocturnal music, so you can be town musician." The Cat consented, and went with them. The three vagabonds soon came near a Farm-yard, where, upon the barn-door, the Cock was sitting crowing with all his might. "You crow through marrow and bone," said the Ass, "what do you do that for?"

"This is the way I prophesy fine weather," said the Cock; "but, because grand guests are coming for the Sunday, the housewife has no pity, and has told the cookmaid to make me into soup for the morrow; and this evening my head will be cut off. Now I am crowing with a full throat as long as I can."

"Ah, but you, Red-comb," replied the Ass, "rather come away with us. We are going to Bremen, to find there something better than death; you have a good voice, and if we make music together it will have full play."

The Cock consented to this plan, and so all four travelled on together. They could not, however, reach Bremen in one day, and at evening they came into a forest, where they meant to pass the night. The Ass and the Dog laid themselves down under a large tree, the Cat and the Cock climed up into the branches, but the latter flew right to the top, where he was most safe. Before he went to sleep he looked all round the four quarters, and soon thought he saw a little spark in the distance; so, calling his companions, he said they were not far from a house, *for he saw a light. The Ass said,* "If it is so, we had better get up and go further; for the pasturage here is very bad;" and the Dog continued, "Yes, indeed! a couple of bones with some meat on would also be very acceptable!" So they made haste towards the spot where the light was, and which shown now brighter and brighter, until they came to a well-lighted robber's cottage. The Ass, as the biggest, went to the window and peeped in. "What do you see, Gray-horse?" asked the Cock. "What do I see?" replied the Ass; "a table laid out with savoury meats and drinks, with robbers sitting around enjoying themselves."

"That were the right sort of thing for us," said the Cock.

"Yes, yes, I wish we were there," replied the Ass. Then these animals took counsel together how they should contrive to drive away the robbers, and at last they thought of a way. The Ass places his fore feet upon the window ledge, the Hound got on his back, the Cat climbed up upon the Dog, and lastly the Cock flew up and perched upon the head of the Cat. When this was accomplished, at a given signal they commenced together to perform their music: the Ass brayed, the Dog barked, the Cat mewed, and the Cock crew; and they made such a tremendous noise and so loud, that the panes of the window were shivered! Terrified at these unearthly sounds, the robbers got up with great precipitation, thinking nothing less than that some spirits had come and fled off into the forest. The four companions immediately sat down at the table, and quickly ate up all that was left, as if they had been fasting for six weeks.

As soon as the four players had finished, they extinguished the light, and each sought for himself a sleeping place, according to his nature and custom. The Ass laid himself down upon some straw, the Hound behind the door, the Cat upon the hearth, near the warm ashes, and the Cock flew up upon a beam which ran across the room. Weary with their long walk, they soon went to sleep.

At midnight, the robbers perceived from their retreat that no light was burning in their house, and all appeared quiet; so the captain said, "We need not to have been frightened into fits;" and, calling one of the band, he sent him forward to reconnoitre. The messenger, finding all still, went into the kitchen to strike a light, and, taking the glistening fiery eyes of the Cat for live coals, he held a lucifer-match to them, expecting it to take fire. But the Cat, not understanding the joke, flew in his face, spitting and scratching which dreadfully frightened him, so that he made for the back door; but the Dog, who laid there, sprang up and bit his leg; and as he limped upon the straw where the Ass was stretched out, it gave him a powerful kick with its hind foot. This was not all, for the Cock, awaking at the noise, clapped his wings, and cried from the beam "Cock-a-doodle-doo, cock-a-doodle-doo!"

Then the robber ran back as well as he could to his captain, and said, "Ah, my master, there dwells a horrible witch in the house, who spat on me and scratched my face with her long nails; and then before the door stands a man with a knife, who chopped at my leg; and in the yard there lies a black monster, who beat me with a great wooden club; and besides all, upon the roof sits a judge, who called out, 'Bring the knave up, do!' so I ran away as fast as I could."

After this the robbers dared not again go near their house; but every thing prospered so well with the four town musicians of Bremen, that they did not forsake their situation! And there they are to this day, for anything I know.

THE KIDNEYS.

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz: the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.: the Upper the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz.: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca, when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty Secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase in color, or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation are reduced, and it is taken by men, women, and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

DEAR SIR—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent Physicians experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and, some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOS. B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, United States Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, California.
Hon. E. BANES Auditor General, Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's Take no other, PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, N. Y.

NONE ARE GENUINE
UNLESS DONE UP IN
STEEL-ENGRAVED WRAPPER,
with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed
H. T. HELMBOLD.

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Rail Roads.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, & WESTERN RAILROAD.—Summer arrangement, April 11, 1870. Trains leave as follows:

EASTWARD. Accom.	Express	Mail	STATIONS.	WESTWARD. Mail	Express	Accom.
	P.M.	P.M.	Via M. & E. Divis.	A.M.	P.M.	
			At New York, (Liv (Foot Barclay St.)	8.00	4.10	
	9 12	4.45	Christopher St.	8.00	4.10	
			Hoboken	8.15	4.25	
	9.00	4.35	Newark	8.40	4.50	
	8.35	4.10	Washington	11.28	7.35	
	6.00	1.00	via Cen. R.R. of N.J.			
			New York			
	1000	8.40	Red Liberty St.	9.00	5.00	
	7.40	1.21	New Hampton	11.15	7.20	
	5.48	12.47	Oxford	11.43	7.50	
		12.-7	Bridgeville	11.53	8.00	
	9.50	5.40	Philadelphia	7.30	3.30	
	8.45	3.50	Trenton	8.45	5.42	
	6.30	1.30	Phillisburg	11.05	7.05	
	5.33	12.30	Manunka Chunk	12.00	7.05	
	5.28	12.25	Belvidere	12.15	8.30	
	5.14	12.08	Mount Bethel	12.25	8.50	
	5.02	12.52	Water Gap	12.40	8.43	
	4.51	11.38	Stroudsburg	12.53	8.55	
		11.28	Sprague ville	1.05		
		11.18	Henryville	1.15		
	4.16	11.02	Oakland	1.30	9.36	
	4.01	10.40	Forks	1.46	9.41	
	3.45	10.27	Tobyhanna	2.00	9.58	
	3.34	10.14	Gouldsboro	2.19	10.09	
	3.15	9.50	Moscow	2.36	10.29	
	3.05	9.40	Dunning	2.48	10.38	P.M.
8.00	2.40	9.10	Scranton	3.30	11.00	8.30
7.30		8.28	Clark's Summit	3.40	9.13	9.10
7.15		8.30	Abington	3.48	9.23	9.25
6.45	1.55	8.14	Factoryville	4.01	9.38	9.50
6.10	1.39	7.52	Nicholson	4.20	9.54	10.30
5.40	1.24	7.37	Hopbottom	4.39	10.12	11.00
4.57		7.15	Montrose	4.57	10.30	12.00
4.10	1249	6.54	New Milford	5.15	10.47	12.35
3.45	1.295	6.39	Great Bend	5.30	11.02	1.00
P.M	A.M	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Trains do not stop at Stations where the Time is omitted.

CONNECTIONS.

At New Hampton with Central R. R. of N. J. The Mail and Express trains eastward and westward connect with trains for New York, Elizabeth, Plainfield, Somerville and other stations.

At Washington with Morris & Essex R. R. Mail and Express trains make close and reliable connections with trains for New York, Newark, Morristown, Dover, Waterloo, Hackettstown &c.

At Manunka Chunk with Belvidere Delaware R. R. Close connections are made by Mail and Express trains, with trains for Philadelphia, Trenton, Phillipsburg, Belvidere, &c. By Train No. 3, passengers reach Philadelphia via Camden, by No. 4, via Kensington. Passengers on No. 4, arrive in Philadelphia in time to take the 11.30 p. m. train for Baltimore and Washington.

At Scranton with Lackawanna & Bloomsburg & Delaware & Hudson Rail Roads. Trains on these roads connect with our trains for Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, Berwick, Bloomsburg, Danville, Olyphant, Archbald and Carbondale.

At Binghamton with Erie Railway. Mail No. 1 connects with Express Mail on Erie Railway, leaving at 5.42 p. m. with a sleeping coach attached, arriving at Buffalo at 6.20 next morning. Express No. 3 connects with a way train for Owego, Itnaca, and Elmira.

At Jlanny & Susquehanna Rail Road. Four trains a day run each way between Binghamton and Albany. One leaves Binghamton at 2.30 p. m., and arrives at Albany at 9.00 p. m.

At Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. R. R. Trains for Syracuse leave at 7 a. m. and 6.25 p. m. Trains from Syracuse arrive at 11.40 a. m. and 8.30 p. m.

R. A. HENRY, W. F. HALLSTEAD,
Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agent. Supt.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
On and after June 12th 1870, Trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

5.35 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, for Elmira Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.

3.40 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo via Erie Railway from Elmira.

6.15 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Williamsport.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

11.45 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore

WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

11.25 P. M. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimore Washington and Philadelphia.

ED. S. YOUNG,
General Passenger Agent.
ALFRED R. FISKE, Gen'l Supt.,

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

1870. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1870,

Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

Mail South.		STATIONS.	Mail North	
Dep.	8.15 a.m	Williamsport,	Arr,	5.50 p. m.
"	8.45 "	Muney,	Dep.	5.20 "
"	9.30 "	Milton,	"	4.40 "
"	10.10 "	Danville,	"	4.00 "
"	10.30 "	Rupert,	"	3.40 "
"	10.42 "	Catawissa,	"	3.32 "
"	11.47 "	Ringtown,	"	2.25 "
"	12.23 p.m.	Summit,	"	1.50 "
"	12.34 "	Quakake,	"	1.40 "
"	12.46 "	E. Mahony June,	"	1.30 "
"	2.15 "	Dine. Tamaqua, Dine.	"	1.10 "
"	4.25 "	Reading,	"	10.40 a.m
	3.15 "	Pottsville,		11.30 "
Arr.	4.45 "	Philadelphia,	"	"
"	1.25 "	Dine Mauch Chunk, dine"		2.00 p.m.
"	2.55 "	Bethlehem,	"	12.10 "
"	5.05 "	Phila. via Bethlehem,	"	9.35 a.m.
"	3.20 "	Easton,	"	11.45 "
		New York, ft. Liberty st.,		
"	6.05 "	via L. & S. R. R.,	"	9.00 "
"	6.05 "	" L. Valley R. R.	"	9.00 "
"	5.58 a.m.	Boston,	"	9.00 p.m

Passengers taking the 8.15 train from Williamsport, will have two hours in New York, for supper, and arrive in Boston at 5.30 a.m., eleven hours in advance of all other routes.

New day coaches accompany all trains between Williamsport, Few York and Philadelphia.

Trains run through by daylight.

GEO. WEBB, Supt.

READING RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

MONDAY, SEPT. 5th, 1870.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin Lebanon Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 5,35, 8,10 and 8,50 a. m., and 2,50 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Penna. Railroad, and arriving at New York at 12,10, noon, 3,50, and 10,00 p. m. respectively. Sleeping cars accompany the 5,35 a. m. trains without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9,00 a.m. and 12,00 noon and 5,00 p. m. Philadelphia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping cars accompany the 5,00 p.m., trains from N. Y. without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin Allentown and Phila'd. at 8,10 a.m., and 2,50 and 4,10 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations. The 4,10 p.m. train connecting for Philadelphia and Columbia only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 8,40 p.m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 7,25 10,30, 10,46 a. m., and 4.45 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9,00 a.m., 12,00 noon and 5,00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 noon, 4.20 and 8.45 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7,30 a.m., connecting with similar train on East Pa. railroad returning from Reading at 6,25 p. m. stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 5,45 and 9,00 a.m., and 2,50 p.m. Herndon at 10,00 a. m., Shamokin at 5,40 and 11,55 a. m., Ashland at 7,05 a.m. and 12,20 noon Mahanoy City at 7,51 a. m. and 1,07 p. m. Tamaqua at 8,33 a. m., and 2,30 p. m. for Philadelphia and New York.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8,15 a.m. for Harrisburg, and 12,05 noon, for Pine Grove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5,30 a. m., passes Reading at 7,30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10,20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4,15 p. m., passing Reading at 8,00 p.m., arriving at Pottsville at 9,40 p.m.

Pottstown Accommodation Trainleaves Pottstown at 6,25 a.m.,, returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4,00 p.m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7,20 a.m., and 6-15 p.m. for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.,

Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.10 9,05 a. m., 3,00 & 6.35 p.m. returning; leave Schwenksville at 6.30, 8.10 a.m., 12.50 noon & 4.40 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m and 6.20 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00 and 11.25 a. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8,30 a. m. and 2.55 and 5.02 p. m. returning, leave Downington at 6.30 a. m., 12.45 noon and 5.15 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays, leave New York at 5,00 p.m., Philadelphia at 8,00 a.m. and 3,15 p.m., (the 8,00 a.m. train running only to Reading; leave Pottsville 8,30a.m.; Harrisburg at 5.55 a. m. and 4.10 p. m. and leave Allentown at 7.25 a. m. and 8.45 p. m., and Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 10.05 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 7.25 a. m. for New York, at 4.45 p. m. for Allentown, and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.35 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent
Reading, Pa., Sept. 15 1870.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD
On and after July 5, 1870, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going North. Arrive p.m.	Arrive a.m.	Going South. Leave p.m.	Leave a.m.
Scranton	8.40	12.50	3.50	7.20
			Leave	
Pittston	8.14	11.42	3.59	7.48
Kingston	7.45	11.10	4.15	8.12
Plymouth	7.30	10.55	4.30	8.24
Shickshinny	6.52	9.49	5.17	9.02
Berwick	6.05	8.30	5.45	9.32
Bloom	5.28	11.24	6.18	10.07
Danville	4.50	7.15	6.55	10.45
	Leave	Leave	Arrive	Arrive
North'd	4.15	6.40	7.30	11.20

Connection made at Scranton by the 10.40 a.m. train for Great Bend, Binghamton, Albany and all points North, East and West.

D. T. BOUND, Sup't.

BROWN'S FAST FREIGHT

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO BLOOMSBURG and intermediate points. Goods forwarded with care and despatch and at low rates.

Goods, at Philadelphia, must be delivered at Bilner & Co's. 811 Market Street, For full particulars, apply to

JACO SCHUYLER, Proprietor,
R. Depot, Bloomsburg, Pa
Aug. 20,'69-tf.

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DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC VEGETABLE REMEDY.

WARRANTED BY AFFIDAVIT
A PERMANENT CURE FOR
RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA

$5000 WILL BE PAID.

$5,000 WILL BE PAID TO ANY PERSON producing a Preparation showing half as many living genuine permanent cures as DR. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY. The scientific prescription of Prof. JOS. P. FITLER, M. D., one of Philadelphia's oldest regular Physicians, who has made Rheumatism a specialty 37 years, permanently curing with this Remedy 95 in every 100 patients Treated; so warranted under oath, from Registered cases, a result unparalleled. It is a pleasant Medicine, free from injurious Drugs or Worthless Vouchers from Renowned Prominent Physicians indorsing Dr. Fitler so company each bottle. To protect sufferers from risk, a legal guarantee stating number of bottles warranted to Cure will be forwarded without charge to any person sending by letter a full, truthful description of case. In case of failure to cure, the amount paid will be refunded. Price $1.50 per bottle; 6 bottles, $7.50. Medical advice sent by letter gratis. Address DR. FITLER, Office No. 49 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or No. 704 BROADWAY, N. Y. Sold or obtained by druggists.

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HOW TO CURE CONSUMPTION.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DR. SCHENCK'S GREAT MEDICINES.—Will people never learn to know that a diseased liver and stomach necessarily disease the entire system? The plainest Principles of common sense teach this, and yet there are hundreds who ridicule the idea, and continue in the course which almost inevitably brings them prematurely to the grave. Living as the majority of people do, at complete variance with the laws of nature, it must be apparent to all that, sooner or later, nature will revenge herself. Hence we find that persons who indulge to excess in the use of very rich or indigestible food or intoxicating drinks, invariably pay a heavy penalty in the end. The stomach becomes disordered and refuses to act; the liver fails to perform its functions, dyspepsia and its attendant evils follow, and still the suffering individuals persist in clinging to the thoroughly exploded ideas of the past. Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are recommended to all such. They bring sure and certain relief wherever they are used as directed, and all that is necessary to establish their reputation with every ailing man or woman in the land is a fair and impartial trial of them. Let those who are skeptical on this point, and who have permitted interested persons to prejudice them against these now celebrated remedies for Consumption, discard their prejudices, and be governed by the principles of reason and common sense. If the system is disordered depend upon it, in nine cases out of ten the seat of the disorder will be found in the stomach and liver. To cleanse and invigorate the stomach and to stimulate the liver to healthy action, use

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.—The daily increasing demand for these pills is the best evidence of their value. Thousands upon thousands of boxes are sold daily. Why? Simply because they act promptly and efficiently. Invalids who may not find it convenient to call on Doctor SCHENCK in person are informed that full and complete directions for use accompany each package of the

MANDRAKE PILLS, PULMONIC SYRUP AND SEAWEED TONIC.—These medicines will cure consumption unless the lungs are so far gone that the patient is entirely beyond the reach of medical relief.

It may be asked by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these great remedies, "How do Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines effect their wonderful cures of consumption?"

The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach liver and bowels into an active healthy condition. It is food that cures this formidable disease. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, promoting secretion, and removing the bile and slime which have resulted from the inactive or torpid condition of these organs, and of the system generally. This sluggish state of the body, and the consequent accumulation, of the unhealthy substances named prevent the proper digestion of food, and, as a natural consequence, creates disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, aid the digestive organs, make good rich blood, and as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. Let the faculty say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands are to-day alive and well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try Dr. SCHENCK'S remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use.

One of the first steps the physician should take with a consumptive patient is to invigorate the system. Now how is this to be done? Certainly not by giving medicines that exhaust and enervate, with the laws of nature, it must be apparent to all that, sooner or later, nature will revenge herself. Hence we find that persons who indulge to excess in the use of very rich or indigestible food or intoxicating drinks, invariably pay a heavy penalty in the end. The stomach becomes disordered and refuses to act; the liver fails to perform its functions, dyspepsia and its attendant evils follow, and still the suffering individuals persist in clinging to the thoroughly exploded ideas of the past. Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are recommended to all such. They bring sure and certain relief wherever they are used as directed, and all that is necessary to establish their reputation with every ailing man or woman in the land is a fair and impartial trial of them. Let those who are skeptical on this point, and who have permitted interested persons to prejudice them against these now celebrated remedies for Consumption, discard their prejudices, and be governed by the principles of reason and common sense. If the system is disordered depend upon it, in nine cases out of ten the seat of the disorder will be found in the stomach and liver. To cleanse and invigorate the stomach and to stimulate the liver to healthy action, use

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